The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875. NUMBER 275.

SHAWLS.

Llama Lace Shawls,

Jackets, Overdresses, Cuirasses, &c.

Our assortment of this class of goods is now complete for the season, and embraces all new designs and shapes produced by leading manufacturers. Buying direct from them, we can and will sell to our customers the best makes of

GENUINE LLAMA GOODS

At the very lowest prices.

We will also offer this week a small lot of last season's patterns at greatly reduced prices.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

NETTS AND EDGINGS.

Fashionable Novelties

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Will open to-day, fresh importation, Hamburg Netts, and Edgings to match, for Sleeveless Jackets and Overdresses, at $1.00 per yard and upward. These goods are the most desirable and popular that have been exhibited this season, are much under value, and will repay an early examination.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

DIG.

When a debtor neglects to settle a claim when due, it is reasonable to suppose he is owing others, and the creditor who is first to use diligence in prosecuting will realize on his efforts. Claims in our hands are not pigeon-holed, but PUSHED. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, corner State and Monroe-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books of Bound Music.

Containing the *Creme de la Creme* of all

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Pages Full Sheet Music Size.

Price of each book, in Boards, $2.50; in Cloth, $3; in Gilt, $4.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG, 216 pages......Vocal.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG, 200 pages......Vocal.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG, 200 pages......Vocal.
WREATH OF GEMS, 200 pages......Vocal.
GEMS OF STRAUSS, 250 pages......Instrumental.
OPERATIC PEARLS, 200 pages......Vocal.
SHOWER OF PEARLS, 200 pages......Vocal Duets.
SILVER CHORD, 200 pages......Vocal.
HOME CIRCLE, Vol. I., 216 pages......Instrumental.
HOME CIRCLE, Vol. II., 250 pages......Instrumental.
PIANO AT HOME, 250 pages......Piano Duets.
MUSICAL TREASURE, 225 pages......Vocal & Ins'l.
PIANOFORTE GEMS, 250 pages......Instrumental.
PIANIST'S ALBUM, 220 pages......Instrumental.
ORGAN AT HOME, 200 pieces....For REED ORGAN.

The above books are uniform in style and binding, are wonderfully cheap for the contents, are sold by all principal music dealers, and will be sent to any address for retail prices.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

GUION LINE.

FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,

Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.

Carrying the United States Mail.

SAFETY AND COMFORT.

Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., FIFTH-AV.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, 5089 tons........Saturday, 29th May, at 11 a. m.
THE QUEEN, 4471 tons...Saturday, 5th June, at 3 p. m.
SPAIN, 4871 tons.........Saturday, 12th June, at 12 noon.
ERIN, 4040 tons..........Saturday, 19th June, at 3 p. m.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........Wednesday, June 2, at 3 p. m.
ITALY.............Tuesday, June 15, at 1 p. m.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

White Star Line.

MAIL LINE TO EUROPE.

REDUCED RATES.

120 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent.

ANCHOR LINE CABIN PASSAGE $18

To Glasgow, Liverpool, &c., $75 to $80 cy. Steerage to Glasgow, $28 cy., provisions included. Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, New York, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, May 29
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, June 12
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine): First cabin, $100; second, $65; third, $35. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $28, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL NOTICES.

REFUNDING OF TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, May 1, 1875.

In accordance with an act providing for the refunding of 7-28 of the State tax of 1873, when paid, Sec. 9 of said act contains among other provisions the following:

"Any person or corporation having paid any portion of the State tax assessed for the year 1873 in excess of 29-36 thereof, upon presenting his or its tax-receipt for 1873 covering the same to the County Treasurer of the county where such tax was paid, the County Treasurer of such county shall refund to such person or corporation the amount by him or it paid in excess of 29-36 of the State tax of 1873 contained in such receipt, indorsing the amount paid on such receipt, and shall also take from such tax-payer a separate receipt for the amount paid," &c., &c.

Sec. 4 provides for a public notice in one newspaper printed in the county for one month, and in accordance with the same, notice is hereby given that persons entitled to rebate under the law can have the same by applying at this office on and after the first day of May, 1875.

HENRY B. MILLER, County Treasurer of Cook County, Ill.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

At Cost!

OUR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK

COMPOSED OF

Decorated and Plain China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Vases, Glassware, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.

POSITIVELY AT COST UNTIL CLOSED OUT, including Show-Cases and Tables.

BOWEN & KENT, 262 & 264 Wabash-av.,

Just around the corner from Housekeepers' Row. WE MEAN BUSINESS!

WILL CONTINUE OUR WHOLESALE BUSINESS AS USUAL.

FINANCIAL.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

Capital (paid up) - $6,000,000 Gold

Reserve Fund - - - $1,800,000 Gold

HON. WILLIAM McMASTER, President.

An Agency of this Bank has been opened at the Offices, 128 WASHINGTON-ST. (cor. Exchange Place), Chicago, for the purpose of transacting a General Banking Business.

Accounts of Country Banks kept under special arrangement as to interest, etc.

Sterling Exchange bought and sold.

Collections made in Canada and elsewhere on the most favorable terms.

J. G. ORCHARD, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

ATTENTION, CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

A large line of Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-room, and

OFFICE FURNITURE,

100 doz. ASSORTED CHAIRS, and 90 rolls BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS

Will be closed out, without reserve, to pay advances and charges. REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 26, at 10 o'clock.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 East Randolph-st.

Housekeepers, Save 40 Per Cent.

Regular Auction Sale THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 10 o'clock. Large and desirable assortment of New and Second-Hand

Household Furniture,

Misfit and Used Carpets, Newest Patterns Brussels and Tapestry in roll, Ice Boxes, Chairs, Cutlery, and General Merchandise. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 80 and 82 East Randolph-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

To order, of the best fabrics in use. Full lines in stock of our own manufacture. We are prepared to make Shirts to order in eight hours, when necessary.

WILSON BROS.,

MEN'S FURNISHERS,

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

TO RENT.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW, ROOM 10.

WAREHOUSE TO RENT.

The 3-story and basement brick Warehouse on the N. W. corner of Cass and Michigan-sts., recently occupied by H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro., TO RENT for one or a term of years, at a low rental to a desirable tenant. W. H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

HOTELS.

WOOD'S HOTEL,

Nos. 34 and 36 East Washington-st.,

Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Retail Dry Goods Store, and adjoining D. B. Fisk's Wholesale Millinery Store.

GEO. S. PALMER (Late of City Hotel) Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor.

$2 PER DAY.

FOR SALE.

DESKS CHEAP AT LUDWIG'S, 100 Market-st., Near Madison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Vessel Owners.

Real Estate on Lake Shore offered in exchange for a good vessel of about 200 tons, fit for ocean navigation. G. W. SCHROEDER & CO., 100 Washington-st., basement.

DUTCH BROWN

Will to-day open his new saloon, in the basement of the northeast corner of Van Buren and Market-sts. A royal lunch may be partaken of not only on the opening but every day. Come one, come all.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, JEWELER, 126 STATE-ST., SECOND FLOOR.

WASHINGTON.

Appointment of a Commission to Examine the Chicago Custom-House.

The Official Inspection of the Building to Commence at Once.

Discovery that Mueller's Was Not the Lowest Sandstone Bid.

The Government's Ultimatum to Be Delivered to the Sioux Chiefs.

Morton Places Himself in the Hands of His Friends.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE EXAMINING COMMISSION NAMED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided upon the persons who are to constitute the Chicago Custom-House Examining Commission. The Commission is to consist of the following persons: Gen. J. D. Webster, Sub-Treasurer at Chicago; Mr. Post, an eminent consulting architect of New York City; and Mr. Norcross, a prominent master-builder of Massachusetts. The Secretary directed a telegram to be sent to each of these persons to-night, tendering them the position. It is not known whether they will accept. These names were considered this afternoon in a Cabinet-meeting. Gen. Webster was selected on account of his personal acquaintance with Gen. Grant, and the reputation which he achieved as an army engineer during the War. The position of architect to the Commission was tendered to Mr. Hamilton, said to be the best consulting architect of New York City, but he had left for Europe. Mr. Post is said to be a man of ability. He is probably the selection of Supervising-Architect Potter, who went to New York last night, partly on his own business. Mr. Norcross is a gentleman who has long been known to the officials of the architect's office, and has a good reputation as a New England master-builder. Secretary Bristow hopes that the Commission will be unanimous. He will undoubtedly either act in accordance with their judgment or transmit their report to the next Congress for its action. He will endeavor to have this Commission on the ground the latter part of this week, and hopes to be able to obtain the report from them within a very short time.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

It has been discovered that the contract for furnishing the stone to the Custom-House building was not awarded to the lowest bidder. The Secretary of the Treasury does not feel himself, at present, at liberty to make public the list of competing bidders for the work. From another source, however, the following facts are ascertained: There were thirteen bids for the work, embracing the principal stone companies of the country, ranging in price from 86½ cents to $4.04 per cubic foot. The four lowest bids were these: The Spoon River Company, Canton, Ill., white sandstone, 86½ cents per cubic foot; D. Collins & Co., LaSalle, Ill., brown sandstone, 89½ cents per cubic foot; J. M. Mueller, Buena Vista sandstone, Cincinnati, $1.36 per cubic foot; the Amherst Ohio Stone Company, $1.80 per cubic foot. It will be seen that the bids of the Spoon River Company and the D. Collins Company, both Illinois stone, and both sandstone, were vastly lower than the bid of J. M. Mueller, and the Buena Vista stone is also a sandstone. The only reason assigned for skipping the two lowest bidders is that neither of these Illinois stones had been tested in a large building. The law did not make it obligatory that the contract should be awarded absolutely to the lowest bidder, but provides that the contract should be given to the lowest bidder in the same grade of stone. The law seems to have been strained in this respect, for the Buena Vista Company, like the Canton and La Salle stones, was also a sandstone.

NOTES AND NEWS.

GRASSHOPPERS BY MAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Complaints have been made to the Post-Office Department that a great many boxes of grasshoppers are being sent through the mails from the Western cities.

THE SIOUX WARRIORS.

The principal Sioux Indians manifest a disposition to become reasonable, and a conference has been appointed with the President for to-morrow. It is understood that the Indians will be made acquainted with the ultimatum of the Government, and that the ultimatum will consist in the request that they abandon the greater part of their hunting-grounds in the State of Nebraska, and make preliminary arrangements for the cession of a portion of the Black Hills.

PERSONAL.

E. W. Barber, of Michigan, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who has been so long ill at his home, returned to the city this evening.

ARMY DESERTIONS.

The desertions from the army for the ten months of the present fiscal year to April 3 aggregate the extraordinary number of 1,721.

GOV. MORTON.

A gentleman who has arrived here, and who met Gov. Morton during the visit of the latter to New Orleans, states that his friends will bring his name before the National Republican Convention.

THE NEXT PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

A letter was received here to-day from Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in which he says he will not accept the nomination of the Democratic Convention for Governor, if it should be tendered to him, as he does not consider that his name would add any strength to the ticket.

SOUTHERN MARSHALS.

It is very probable that the investigations which are to be made into the accounts of the United States Marshals in certain Southern States will result in the dismissal of some of them.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and the Lake region, rising barometer, except falling over the Upper Lakes; winds veering from northeast to southeast, with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, May 25.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther
6:53 a. m.	29.78	64	78	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.87	60	71	N. W., fresh	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.84	60	76	N., brisk	....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.86	58	81	N., brisk	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.83	57	46	N., fresh	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.87	57	46	N., fresh	....	Clear.

Max. thermometer, 64; min. thermometer, 57.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 25.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckin'ge	29.77	66	S. E., brisk	....	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.76	62	S., brisk	....	Fair.
Chicago	29.87	57	N., fresh	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.80	75	Calm	....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.86	64	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Duluth	29.90	53	Calm	....	Fair.
Escanaba	29.88	55	N., gentle	....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.89	54	E., fresh	1.03	Light rain.
Ft. Gibson	29.76	68	E., fresh	.05	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.78	71	E., gentle	....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.91	67	N., light	....	Fair.
Leavenw'th	29.76	73	Calm	....	Threat'ng.
Milwaukee	29.93	59	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Omaha	29.75	75	N. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Pembina	29.84	53	S. E., fresh	....	Light rain.
Toledo	29.85	63	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Yankton	29.76	74	S. E., fresh	....	Fair.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Iowa State Convention of allopathic and eclectic doctors sits at Des Moines to-day.

The Toronto Corn Exchange held a meeting yesterday and resolved to appoint a Solicitor to protest before the Dominion Court of Revision against the taxation of grain stored in elevators.

Moses Wolf, the oldest and most prominent Israelite in Indianapolis, was discovered in his bed-room last night in an unconscious state. He has been ailing for some time, and it is believed by some that he took poison. He will die.

ILLINOIS EDITORS.

Their Convention at Champaign—Generous Hospitality Extended by the Citizens—Exercises Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 25.—The Illinois Press Association assembled in this city to-day at 9:30 a. m., George Scroggs, Esq., of the Champaign *Gazette*, presiding. The welcoming address was delivered by Maj. George M. McConnell, on behalf of the Citizens' Association, which was happily responded to by President Scroggs, followed by the annual address. The remainder of the forenoon was occupied in the reception of new members and discharging the usual routine business of the Association. In the afternoon the members, many of them accompanied by their wives, were taken into the private carriages of the citizens and driven to the Blind Asylum, where they witnessed a list of special exercises, all very astonishing, and highly creditable to the Faculty of the Institution, as well as to the State. From there they were taken to the Hospital for the Insane, and made a thorough inspection of that Institution. Thence to the reservoir of the city, when they expressed themseves as highly please with our magnificent water-system. At the evening session a large audiencce gathered to listen to the oration by Andrew Shuman, of the Chicago Evening *Journal*. Subject: "The Editorial Conscience," and to the poem of C. O. Bostwick, of the Mattoon *Gazette*, entitled the "Mystic Web of Public Sentiment." Both were able productions, and well received. The audience were then favored with the reading of Will Carleton's poem, "The Editor's Guests," by Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the editor of the Centralia *Sentinel*. It was prettily read and loudly applauded. To-night there are from 150 to 175 editors here, many of them accompanied by their wives. They are being entertained by our citizens with royal hospitality, and all seem well pleased and happy. To-morrow will be the most interesting day of the session.

THE BLACK HILLS.

THE ADVENTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, May 25.—Fred Evans and one of his men arrived here to-day with two mule teams, five and a half days from Gordon City, which is located in sight of Harney's Peck and at the junction of the Antelope Creek and Niobrara River. They are building storehouses, cabins, etc., and soon a considerable town will be built up. Gordon's train arrived there with every man and team except seven who joined the train on the way, who went off with the troops and arrived at Gordon City on the 19th inst. Capt. Walker backed down from the position he took in making the arrest, and it is plain he made the arrest on his own responsibility, and that he had no instructions to make arrests except on Indian territory. Chapman, the pony express man whom Howard so vilified and slandered in his dispatch to the *Times*, published last Sunday, brought the dispatches for Howard without charge, and went two days' travel out of his way to reach the nearest telegraph office to have them sent forward. Mr Chapman is known here to be a trustworthy and honorable man. The Transportation Company will send another train out in about ten days, and will make the trip to Gordon City in six days with loaded wagons. Grass, water, and fuel on the route is plenty, roads are good, and game is abundant.

SUGG FORT.

The Celebrated Case of That Gentleman Decided Against Him at Nashville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 25.—The Sugg Fort case was decided by the Federal Court to-day giving judgment in favor of the United States for $24,000, this being the amount obtained through a special enactment of Congress for flour alleged to have been delivered to the United States army during the War.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ADELPHI.

The bill at the Adelphi during the present week contains an olio rather more bulky than usual in promise, and, with the exception of one act, rather more slender in performance. There is a mass of jejune vocalism that rather tortures than otherwise with its acidulated affects on the teeth, and not a little of negro minstrelsy of the second class, of which Mr. Courtwright's is without doubt the most meritorious. The one exception in the olio which deserves mention is Le Clair, the trapeze performer, whom Mr. Grover has discouraged with a polysyllabic appellation. His performance is wonderfully neat and interesting, but it lacks the element of "bif" which so pretty a feat should have. "Bif" appeals to the public, and if Le Clair was less finished in his performance, and concealed the difficulties with less art, he would come nearer the role of *Samson* and bring down the house. For an absolute fact he does his act too well. Would that the same verdict could be rendered on other performers.

THE MINSTRELS.

This place shows no falling off in the size of the audiences. The house last evening was filled as usual, and the various features of the bill were heartily applauded. It is better than ever. This is the last week of their stay in the city, and the benefits of Emerson, Thursday, and of Billy Rice, Friday night, should be borne in mind. The company leaves for the East Saturday night.

"THE BIG BONANZA."

The one-hundredth performance of this successful piece was celebrated Monday evening at Daly's Theatre by the presentation to every lady in the audience, as she entered the house, of a silver brick, appropriately inscribed, as a souvenir of the occasion. The wide publicity given to this maneuvre insured for the performance an overflowing house a week before the time. Mr. Daly will bring the "Big Bonanza" here June 14.

AN OVERDRAWN ACCOUNT.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Gen. J. B. Gates, a wealthy citizen of New Jersey, recently from Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been for his health, was arrested here to-day by a Deputy-Sheriff from Hot Springs on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. It appears that Gates is somewhat unsettled, and while at the Hot Springs made a number of purchases, paying for them in drafts on the Union Trust Company of New York. He overdrew his account, and some of his checks were returned protested. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for to-day, and made returnable to-morrow. Gen. Gates evidently did not know what amount of money he had in the bank. He will undoubtedly pay the amounts claimed, and the case will be dismissed, although it is said he was fleeced by sharpers who took advantage of his mental condition.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Board of Trade have adopted resolutions declaring that the prevalence of smuggling has been due to the demoralized customs service, and to extortionate and exorbitant tariffs; that probably the most effective mode of suppressing smuggling is to establish a revenue tariff, and to reform the Civil Service, and that this Board protests against the degrading immorality of the whole-sale dealing in smuggled goods by the merchants of this city.

DECORATION DAY.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., May 25.—Arrangements have been completed for decorating the soldiers' graves at this place on Monday next. Senator Morton delivers the address.

THE WHISKY RAID.

Examination of the Books of Chicago Railroads.

Discoveries Made by the Government Officers.

Some of the Dark Ways and Vain Tricks of Chicago Distillers.

Descents Upon the Crooked Article in Memphis and Pittsburg.

Another List of Heads that Have Fallen Under the Official Ax.

CHICAGO.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ARE DOING.

The Government officials who are investigating the whisky frauds occupy rooms at the Palmer House, and have two or three clerks, who are kept busy comparing the figures on "stamp stubs" with the returns of Gangers, and examining other documents. Many discrepancies have been found, and it is said that one could not guess the extent of the trickery in this district whereby the Government has been swindled. The officials have recently struck a new lead, and intend examining

THE BOOKS OF ALL THE RAILROAD COMPANIES

leading from Chicago, for the purpose of learning the quantity of highwines and spirits they have carried away within the last four months. The books of the Lake Shore Railroad Company and of the Star Line have already been looked into, and information criminating several whole-sale dealers has been accumulated. Two or three days ago an officer went to the Fort Wayne depot, and, after spending a day on the books, was notified by the agent that he must stop,—that the making of abstracts of shipments would not be permitted until an attorney had been consulted. Mr. Tutton was about to have a subpœna issued, when he learned that the freight agent and his lawyer were in the Collector's office. Going there, he had a consultation with them, and showed them that, under the law, the Collector had authority to examine their books. They went away apparently satisfied, with the understanding that the subpœna was to be served. The clerk called at the depot the following morning, but, after an hour or two, the attorney asked him to defer the further examination until questions concerning the rights of officers to look into books, now before the United States Courts were decided. Mr. Tutten again appeared, and told the attorney that the matter before the courts was an entirely different one, having reference to books which distillers are required to keep for the inspection of the revenue officers. The agent said that the Company itself had no objections to the examination, but that

THE WHISKY MEN AND THEIR ATTORNEYS

had been to see the officers of the road and complained of their action, saying that the Government had no right to demand the information,—that it was unconstitutional,—and threatening, if the officials were not excluded, they would withdraw their trade from the line. This, of course, the officers of the road wished to prevent, since whisky transposation was a heavy item with them, the Ft. Wayne Road carrying more than any other in the city. The agent was at last satisfied by Mr. Tutten, who told him that the books of all the railroad companies were to be gone over, and, all being on an equal footing, the whisky men could not gratify their malice.

The work on the Fort Wayne Railroad books was finished yesterday afternoon, and those of another road will be examined to-day. Thus far, from points gained from the books, about 250 barrels of whisky have been seized in different parts of the West,—one lot in Omaha,—and it is expected that other seizures will follow.

THE EVIDENCE SECURED

has not been revealed, and will not be until the United States Grand Jury meets, when it is probable that about two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the wholesale liquor dealers in this city will be indicted for defrauding the Government.

BLUFORD WILSON,

Solicitor of the Treasury Department, arrived in this city from Washington yesterday, and will remain three or four days for the purpose of giving legal advice to Washburn, Tutten, and the others.

It will be remembered that the Department of Justice retained Judge Beckwith and Wirt Dexter to assist United States District Attorney Ward in the prosecution of the whisky cases. It looks now as if Mr. Dexter will withdraw, since the Department wishes to fix his compensation, and he refuses to countenance any such proceeding, claiming it to be his right to say what he is entitled to for his services.

IN WASHINGTON.

YESTERDAY'S NEWS BUDGET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The whisky budget of the day is this:

The Secretary of the Treasury has made an order for the seizure of another house in Chicago to-morrow.

The papers of a large number of Kentucky distilleries were received to-day at the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury immediately gave special orders to have them speedily and carefully examined, and directed the prosecution of the illicit cases to begin forthwith.

Another Ganger was dismissed to-day in Cincinnati. He had scratched out from the bottom of his Ganger's certificates these words: "Have seen these packages emptied and stamps destroyed." The Gangers Watson and McMullin, of Chicago, were ordered dismissed to-day by telegraph.

The examination of the stubs of the Ganger's books from one Chicago house furnishes an illustration of the methods pursued by the distillers to defraud the Government. The contents of a certain number of packages sent from one Chicago house to New York, according to the stamps here, were 67,000 proof gallons; but, when the stubs of the books came to be examined, these covered only 10,000 proof gallons, showing a clear swindle of 57,000 gallons. A comparison of some of the stamps on another package of illicit whisky showed that, where a single stamp, according to the stub, covered only six gallons, the stamp in reality coverd eighty.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—William Meredith has been appointed Storekeeper for the First Missouri District, and Linden A. Smith Ganger for the same District.

REMOVALS.

The following Revenue-Gangers were dismissed to-day: George J. Jennings and Charles H. Davis, First Ohio, and H. C. McMullen, First Illinois Districts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—W. R. Hovey, a Storekeeper, was arrested while at his work at O'Neill's distillery on an affidavit of Acting-Supervisor Hedrick, charged with neglect of duty in not reporting changes in the capacity of the Menominee distillery, where the celebrated secret vat was discovered by the revenue detectives, where he was at the time assigned, and brought before Commissioner Bloodgood. Several witnesses were examined who proved the discovery of the vat, the nature of its uses, and the duties of the defendant. The penalty is $1,000 to $5,000 fine and six months to three years in prison. The case was adjourned until Thursday. McKinney, of Madison, prosecutes for the Government. The Menominee distillery was bonded to-day.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 25.—To-day Collector Davis seized fifty barrels of whisky at Munhall's, ten at Raveley's, and five at Dillinger & Stevenson's. These were of the crooked pattern, made by Goldson & Eastman, rectifiers, Chicago, in April last. They shipped a package to R. H. Sellers & Co., of this city, which was to have been 100 proof, and upon investigation proved but 33, and was stamped with an old alcohol stamp as 188 proof. At that time the revenue officers examined closely into the matter with the result stated. No other cooked whisky has been sent here so far as is known. As the liquor was not paid for it still belonged to Goldson & Eastman, and proceedings were commenced against them in the United States Court here.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 25.—Gen. R. F. Patterson, Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, to-day seized and libeled 61 barrels of whisky in the house of H. H. Mette & Sons, of this city, purchased by them of G. Bensberg, of St. Louis. Mette & Sons are believed to be innocent holders, having purchased in good faith.

CASUALTIES.

A WOMAN'S STORY OF THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, May 12.—Mrs. Christine Toens, the only lady saved from the Schiller, having recovered somewhat from the shock on her nervous system, relates to a lady correspondent the following incidents of the shipwreck:

She said among the passengers was a lady who had a beautiful little boy; he was everybody's pet on board, and would be seen playing all day long with his mother or other ladies and gentlemen. After the steamer had struck the rock that lady, with her boy in her arms, rushed frantically upon deck, and fell upon her knees before a sailor. "Save me and my child, for God's sake, save us! I am rich, immensely rich—save me, and thou shalt be wealthy and without cares forever. I will give thee enough for all thy life. Thou need not be a sailor then—only save me and my child."

A big wave swept over the deck and carried away the rich mother, her beautiful child, and the poor sailor.

Another lady on board had a little girl about 3 years old, who looked like an angel. The mother, being mostly seasick, would not allow anybody to take the child away out of her sight. Many ladies offered to play with the child on deck, but the mother always objected, on the ground that the child might be hurt or even fall overboard through carelessness or oversight. Her child in the water! The bare idea would already make her mad. When the catastrophe came the mother rushed on deck with her child on her arm and at once jumped into the sea. The idea of seeing her child in the water had made her mad. Mrs. Toens further said:

"We had a great many handsome children on board, whose gayety amused everybody, and though childless myself, it almost breaks my heart to think that not one of them has been saved."

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 25.—Sunday noon, May 23, a young man named William Halterman, who was bathing with others near Sadarus, in this county, was drowned. Several men going to recover his body, two of them got into a wagon-bed, which immediately sank. They then climbed upon a raft, which capsized, throwing five men together in the water. With the desperation of drowning men they seized one another, and were finally all rescued by the spectators. One of them, a boy named Hartrick, had been under water for several minutes, and was rescued by a man named Odell, who, at the risk of his life, plunged in and brought him to the surface.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 25.—This afternoon a boy named Eddie Clarke fell from a boat into the river near the Club-house, and was drowned.

DANVILLE, ILL., ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 25.—Miss Belle Jamison, a young lady aged 18, of this place, this forenoon drank a lot of concentrated lye by mistake, and now lies in a very dangerous condition.

A younger sister, several years ago, died from the effects of the same drug taken in the same way.

The man George Miller, who had his arm severed from his body, an account of which appeared in your issue of yesterday, died this morning at 10 o'clock.

Young Orie Miller, aged 13, the carrier of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for the city, was drowned while in bathing this afternoon. His body was recovered.

JUMPING FROM A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HENRY, Ill., May 25.—George Schafer, proprietor of a bakery, and an old citizen, was found in an insensible condition about 1 o'clock last evening near the railroad track. He had gone to Chillicothe on a steamer during the afternoon, and was returning home on a freight train, which ran by the station at full speed, and, not wishing to be carried past his home, it is supposed he jumped from the train. Severe cuts were sustained on the temple, chin, and wrist, though no fracture of the skull or bones has been discovered. This evening he is still unconscious. His right side is paralyzed, and his recovery is regarded as hardly possible.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—Louis Krull, aged 29, employed by Meinicke & Habich, wood-dealers, was killed by a wood-spliting machine falling on him and breaking his neck. He was engaged in pushing the machine, but slipped and pulled it over on him. He leaves a wife and one child in poverty.

CHILD RUN OVER.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 25.—To-day Willie Chibon, 6 years old, while standing on the platform of a caboose, was thrown off by a jerk of the train and the caboose ran over him, crushing him badly, but breaking no bones.

THE MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The Students of That Institution Again Disgrace Themselves—Ann Arbor Votes a Subsidy to the New College Hospital.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 25.—Van Amburgh's Circus was in town yesterday, and the students attending it in a body last night were in such high spirits by the time that the performance was over that they adjourned to the College-grounds, where an old-time "rush" took place between the University Freshmen and the High-School students, in which one Freshman had the tendon of his shoulder ruptured, and another received a fracture of the collar-bone, from the effects of which both will probably be laid up for two or three months. The combating parties reinstituted the custom of pumping and tossing over the fence. It will be remembered that it was for voting to attend Van Amburgh's Circus that a large part of two classes was suspended four years ago, and that it was for pumping and otherwise doing what the Faculty termed "hazing" that two classes were suspended about this time last year. The Freshman and the High-School boys are preparing for another trial of their strength at an early day.

The city decided to-day, by popular vote in the proportion of 100 to 1, to appropriate $4,000 for the new University Hospital, and it will be built this summer.

THE ST. LOUIS CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The Mayoralty contest in this city is daily growing more complex. The Committee appointed by the Council to make an investigation into the returns of the judges of the election to-night reported that gross irregularities had been committed in several precincts. On the strength of this report, a resolution to install Britton, the Democratic candidate, was lost by a vote of 15 to 3. The contest for the seat bids fair to be long and tedious.

UTAH ITEMS.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 24.—Brigham Young has been sick for two weeks past, and is still unable to receive visitors.

The Mormon Temple of St. George is nearly completed.

FIRES.

Incidents of the Fearful Forest-Fires in Pennsylvania.

The Destruction Caused in Pike, Wayne, and Luzerne Counties.

One Hundred Miles of Forest Land Burned Over.

The Daily Record.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FOREST FIRES.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., May 25.—A heavy rain, falling during the last eight hours, has completely quenched the flames in the lumber region and in all parts of the country.

Correspondence New York Times.

LACKAWAXEN, Pa., May 23.—The rains of Friday night and yesterday morning extinguished for the time the heavy forest fires that have been sweeping through the Counties of Pike, Wayne, Monroe, and Luzerne, in Pennsylvania, and Sullivan, Delaware, and Orange, in New York; but to-day they have broken out again in places, and threaten to assume more dangerous proportions. The woods are as dry as tinder, the rain not seeming to penetrate the bedded leaves and dry mosses, in which the least spark starts a disastrous fire. The region mentioned above has not in many years been visited with such destructive forest conflagrations. Villages, mills, tanneries, and farm-houses have been destroyed, with millions of feet of lumber, innumerable cords of wood and bark, thousands of railroad ties, and acres of valuable young timber. But little is yet known of the amount of destruction actually done, as there are hundreds of mills and isolated settlements, especially in Pike, Wayne, Sullivan, and Monroe Counties, which were in the midst of the burning forests, but from which no positive news has yet been received. Reports, on very good authority, are rife that Swamp Mills, on Ten-Mile River, a lumber settlement of some importance, with an immense amount of lumber, has been destroyed; that three steam mills in the Beaver Hill region, belonging to Beales & Holcomb, and 100,000 feet of lumber, a large tannery, several thousand cords of bark, and three dwellings in Rockland, Sullivan County; and the depot and two buildings at Morsston, on the Midland Railway, have all been consumed by the fires. The Village of Eldred, in Wayne County, and the very extensive steam mills of Wood & Boyd, were only saved by a providential change in the wind, which drove the flames around the place, and sacrificed only one or two houses in the outskirts and a few thousand feet of hemlock lumber.

On the Pocono Mountains, in Monroe County, hundreds of people have been driven from their homes. About Tobahanna, on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, many thousand dollars' worth of lumber was destroyed, and extensive mills only saved from burning by the timely intervention of the rain Friday night. High Knob, the loftiest peak of the Pocono range, in the southwestern portion of this county, was burned over, and a sawmill at its base destroyed. The grounds of the Blooming Grove Park Association are in that region, and some of their best game preserve has been swept by the flames. The whole section thereabout is noted for its game, it being in some places a primitive wilderness. Many deer have been seen flying from the burning forests, and seeking safety nearer the settlements. They have in several instances joined the cattle feeding in the inclosures near farm-houses, game deer having been noticed feeding thus in different places, on Friday last, in the vicinity of Blooming Grove. Other wild game has been driven from the woods, and large quantities must have perished. Two full-grown and three young bears came out of the forrest at the old turnpike road above Blooming Grove on Friday, last, and, although pursued by hunters, followed the road for a mile and more until they had reached the western boundary of the fire, when they turned into the woods again, and escaped the pursuing hunters. Myriads of wild pigeons have been driven from their roosts in the beech woods, and were in almost constant flight Thursday and Friday, seeking safer places further to the north. Large numbers were killed. Fishermen who had visited the trout streams of the region were compelled to fly for their lives. One party from Philadelphia were compelled to forsake their tents and climb a mountain still hot and smoky from a fire that had just burned it over, and make their way nearly 2 miles, to get around the walls of fire sweeping up and down this creek by which they were encamped. Two men from Rochester were driven into a deep pool at the foot of a fall on Taylor Creek, where they were obliged to lie submerged as much as possible until a fire which had surrounded them and cut off their retreat had exhausted itself about them. A lumberman at Ten Mile River, while fighting fire on that stream, was felled to the earth by the falling of a burning tree, and before he could be rescued, was fatally burned. Roads through the woods have been impassable for a week, and there is hardly a fence for miles through the burnt district. A man named Haney, who had been out in the back-woods on Thursday, making an examination of some lumber land he was negotiating for the purchase of, found himself in the midst of an amphitheatre of fire when he started on his return. By lying close in his wagon he was enabled to shield himself somewhat from the heat, and his horse needed but little urging to make his way rapidly over the road lined with fire on each side. The poor animal fell dead, however, before the gauntlet was run, and Haney was obliged to make the rest of his way out of the woods, about a half mile, on foot. He was badly burned, and, upon reaching Taylorstown, fell insensible from fright and exhaustion.

It is probably a safe estimate to say that not less than 100 miles of forest have been burned over within a week, in this region alone. But little of the full damage done is yet known, and if the flames that have again broken out gain headway there is yet much devastation in store.

AT BELOIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., May 25.—Winslow & Rosenberg's large hardware store was discovered to be on fire about 1 o'clock this morning. The fire companies answered promptly to the alarm, and in a short time subdued the flames. Loss on stock estimated at about $2,500. Insurance, $4,000, divided equally among the Continental, Girard, Royal, and Home. The building was damaged considerably. Not insured.

AT DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 25.—Two frame houses in the Fifth Ward, situated on the plank-road, opposite the King residence, and occupied by two families, named Hultz and Holnagel, were burned to the ground this morning. Loss estimated at $2,000; no insurance.

AT WATERMAN, ILL.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WATERMAN, Ill., May 25.—The blacksmith-shop and fixtures of Kirk Anderson were burned at 2 o'clock this morning. A tenant in the second story lost all of his family goods. Insured in the Lycoming Company for $1,000 only yesterday.

NEAR M'GREGOR, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., May 25.—The residence and its contents belonging to Joseph Fisher, a farmer residing 5 miles south of this place, was burned early this morning. Loss about $1,000.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 313 at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the roof of No. 834 West Madison street catching fire from the sparks from a chimney. Damage, $30.

A gas-jet was carelessly turned against a stairway in E. J. Hopson & Co.'s millinery store, No. 64 Washington street, last evening, and set fire to it. An alarm was given from Box 14 at 8:15 o'clock, and the flames were soon extinguished by the firemen. The damage amounted to $250. No injury was done the stock.

SUICIDE.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 25.—A young man aged 19, named J. E. Catcheon, hung himself Monday morning near New Sharon. Whisky was the cause.

THE GROWING CROPS.

Farm Pests at Work in Wisconsin, Missouri, and Elsewhere.

Chinch-Bugs Appear in the Former State in Great Numbers.

A More Hopeful View of the Situation in Missouri.

Kansas Wheat-Fields Smile with the Promise of Abundant Harvest.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 25.—Reports received by the State Board of Agriculture from forty-seven Kansas counties show the condition of wheat to be several per cent above the average of former years, while the acreage is nearly one-third larger than ever before. The condition of the crops is fully up to the figures of previous years, with the exception of fruit, which is 25 to 30 per cent below the general average. Work animals are in good condition. The grasshoppers have been set upon during the last few days by a fly whose eggs breed maggots, and cause certain death. Millions of 'hoppers are being destroyed by this little insect, and it now looks as if the plague might thus be speedily stayed. No great damage has yet been done in Kansas, and the farmers are feeling more hopeful than at any time since the spring opened. With the exception of the 'hoppers, there has never been such promise of abundant crops in Kansas as at present.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 25.—The latest reports from farmers indicate that agricultural prospects in this county are far more promising than at first expected or reported. They report that, though somewhat late, their wheat crop will be the largest in nearly twenty years. Though as yet the staple crop, sad experience is superseding it by more mixed crops. Hay, straw, and oats are very scarce, and bringing high prices.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 24.—Since the last copious rains, the indications of favorable crops have been much strengthened. But little wheat was plowed up, and the balance looks splendid. About the usual breadth of oats has been sown, and they have come up nicely. Apples and all the hardy kinds of fruit are now in blossom. More ground than usual will be devoted to potatoes, as but one person has been rash enough to interview the potato-bug.

WISCONSIN.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BARABOO, Wis., May 23.—We have had one week of warm weather, and the transformation from wintry scenes to almost mid-summer has been remarkable and unprecedented. It has been really hot at mid-day; the nights warm, with heavy dews. The lilacs, plums, and crab-apples are in blossom, and poplars and the early-budding trees in leaf. Asparagus, onions, and winter spinach, are fit for table-use.

But there is an alarming drawback to this bright scene. The chinch-bugs absolutely swarm over much of the State. The air is laden with the pestiferous things. As might be expected, they have commenced on the growing wheat, and, unless some change occurs, the wheat and corn crops will be wiped out. Never in the history of the chinch-bugs have they put in such an early appearance, and in such countless myriads. A farmer reported yesterday that his patch of winter-wheat was ruined; and in a short time, unless they disappear, the grain-crop will be at their mercy. Persons riding over the country are often completely sprinkled over with these insects, as the air is laden with them.

The potato-bugs have put in an appearance at last, but Paris green is an antidote for them. The best way to use it is to mix a tablespoonful in a medium-sized watering-pot, and sprinkle the potatoes. This avoids all danger in its use. Put it on when the first batch of bugs are hatched out and have fairly commenced depredations. Get the pure article, and it easily mixes with the water, counter-assertions to the contrary. It is used generally here in that manner, and the past season was a complete success. Stir it well, and use medium-sized holes in the sprinkler. For a large patch, fill one or two barrels with water, and set them at convenient distances in the potato-patch. I found that one going-over did the business effectually. I used a pure article, paying 15 cents more per pound for it. I think the army-worm would succumb to it.

For the grasshoppers I would use something on the order of a street-sprinkler, throwing a very fine spray, with an internal arrangement to keep the mixture well stirred. I think I could administer cholera-morbus at wholesale to these pests. Probably some cheaper ingredient than Paris green could be used.

I notice that some genius has invented a machine which is drawn by horses, which gathers up the 'hoppers by the wagon-load. He should add portable oil-works, follow up the 'hoppers, and his fortune is made. The oil is pronounced a valuable article. The 'hoppers are fat, and easily rendered out. The residuum furnishes a valuable manure. Let every farmer wage an unrelenting war on the whole insect tribe; poison the potato and chinch bugs with the patent two-horse sprinkler; poison and grind up the 'hoppers; and, in addition, investigate the source of life of each destructive insect, follow them to the death, and I believe the farmer can, in the end, conquer the opposing hosts. The dreaded Colorado beetle, though disliked, is a despised enemy in this locality. S.

MISSOURI.

Correspondence Galesburg (Ill.) Republican.

EVERETT, Cass County, Mo., May 20.—The grasshoppers are here by legions, eating up everything before them, and threatening this country with total destruction. They have eaten up our oats, corn, and flax. They have eaten the prairie as dry as autumn,—so much so that stock is starving from the effect, and the 'hoppers are not more than half grown yet. We farmers have worked with a will this spring to try to keep up our loss from last fall's raid, but we are nigh on the verge of despair, at present living on short and scanty rations; our money all gone, except what good and kind friends have sent us from the East, and the picture of despair staring us in the face. However, we will plant on up to the 10th of June, and, if the 'hoppers don't get away by that time, the people must; and, if their flight should be east, woe unto the section they may light upon. There have already been some bread-riots here, and a few cases of death from improper food; and, if matters still continue thus, the Lord only knows the future result. W. A. CONGER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

OREGON, Holt Co., Mo., May 22.—Concerning the locusts (which people will call erroneously grasshoppers), let me say a word now, at this season of depression, to give hope to the despondent.

First—Those hatched this spring are hard on vegetation when there is so little up; but, from this time on, vegetation will advance in a ratio much greater than the growth or hatching of the locusts. I think it is plain now that the worst is over generally, though in limited spots they will doubtless consume everything for awhile.

Second—You need not be concerned as to any evil to you from them. For, besides a thousand causes at work daily destroying countless millions of them, the little red bug you write of in Wednesday's issue will take them all ultimately. This is an almost microscopically-small red spider, which comes upon them in the second year. It is hatched out from little red pouches found attached under the wings of the locust,—by some insect, we may presume. The little spiders swarm over the body of the victim, and from him on to others it may touch. Also, there is a worm fatal to them, found in the bodies of some of the locusts as they become older. These locusts have visited Pennsylvania and New York (see Agricultural Report), and the red insects presaged their destruction. Our locusts are the same, being the red-thighed variety therein described. I remember, several years ago, to have found the account in the Report, at the very time when we were visited by them the second year; and, coming across the description of the red parasites, and their effect to exterminate the locusts, I showed it to a neighbor, who said, "Something seems to be the matter with the locusts here now;" and, on examination, we found the parasites. In a few days the locusts were all destroyed. I observed, among the oldest of those that came here last year, these same red pouches or sacks, and therefore have great hope of the speedy destruction of those now hatched. However, those that are here will eat until they get wings and fly away, which will be about June 3, which Gov. Hardin has fixed as a day of fasting and prayer to be rid of them.

Fall-plowing is said to destroy the eggs. It is worth trying.

Could we ascertain just where they originate,—doubtless some sandy region,—preventive measures might be adopted. Birds are scarce on the prairies. As trees are grown, they become more plentiful. It should be made a crime to kill or catch birds. Wretches are found who yearly destroy many. There is a small black bird in this country, which, in spring and early fall, flies in droves for hours at a time, almost as plentiful as grasshoppers in places. A drove, lighting on a field of locusts, in an hour leaves hardly one. Perhaps, like the doctors, we may assist Nature a little. C. J.

DESPERATE FARMERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONEVILLE, May 25.—Farmers are becoming desperate in Cass County on account of destitution caused by the ravages of grasshoppers. Last Saturday, Col. Campbell, an old resident of that county, living 10 miles south of Harrisonville, received several threatening letters notifying him that he must divide his wheat, of which he has a number of bushels, among his neighbors or suffer the consequences. Fears of mob violence are entertained, and the Colonel has provided himself with arms. Unless aid is furnished the people will starve.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 25.—There have been seasonable rains of late, and all the crops are growing finely.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MT. PALATINE, Putnam Co., Ill., May 25.—Recent showers are bringing on the crops finely. Oats, though thin, are strong, and stooling out. If dry, the chinch-bug will be bad. But the good word is, that not a potato-bug is to be seen. The grasshopper reports are causing farmers to look down their noses. Either the drought or hard winter has killed many trees in the forests, orchards, and lawns. Hedge plants are all killed. H. K. SMITH.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE BLUE LODGE OF INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 25.—The fifth annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge convened to-day, Grand Master Lucius A. Foote, of Crawfordsville, presiding. The Grand Master reported lodges continued under dispensation at Freelandville, Jacksonville, Branchville, Halton, Dounbill, and Silver Lake, and that dispensations were issued by him to lodges at McCordsville, Hebron, Indianapolis, Judson, Hillborn, Brushy Prairie, Carbon, Tell City, Lena, Sedalia, Upland, Liberty Mills, Bellmore, Octagon, Little York, Star City, Glennsville, Huntington, Cherubusco, Delphi, and Zeansville. M. Bromwell, Grand Secretary, reported receipts from all sources during the year of $16,740.53; balance on hand, $12,222.15; total, $28,962.68; disbursements, $15,713.28; leaving a present balance of $13,249.38. Daniel McDonald, of Plymouth, was elected Grand Master. Other officers will be chosen to-morrow. The attendance is more than usually full.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 25.—The leading event of the time in Bloomington is the session of the Grand Worthy Lodge of Good Templars for the world. It assembled this morning in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Between 100 and 200 delegates were present, representing all parts of the world. Col. J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, G. W. S., read the annual report, showing great progress, and the establishment of Grand Lodges in South America, Quebec, Wales, New Zealand, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The report of R. W. G. S. William S. Williams, of Ontario, showed cash on hand, $4,013.89; assets, $14,291.81.

A grand reception was tendered to the delegates this evening at Durley Hall, which was enlivened by speeches, etc., and passed off very pleasantly.

PENNSYLVANIA KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 25.—The city presents a gala look. Everywhere banners and mottoes are flying in honor of the conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of this State, which convenes to-night at Library Hall. Delegations are arriving from all parts of the State. On Thursday there will be a grand display and public installation, winding up in the evening with a reception and banquet.

CANADIAN ODD FELLOWS.

WHITBY, Ont., May 25.—Odd-Fellows' Hall here was dedicated yesterday in the presence of a large number of the brethren from distant parts of the New Dominion and the United States. After a procession, Grand Sire Durham, of Kentucky, made an address, followed by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the orator of the day.

The Last Station.

Detroit Free Press.

He had been sick at one of the hotels for three or four weeks, and the boys on the road had dropped in daily to see how he got along, and to learn if they could render him any kindness. The brakeman was a good fellow, and one and all encouraged him in the hope that he would pull through. The doctor didn't regard the case as dangerous, but the other day the patient began sinking, and it was seen that he could not live the night out. A dozen of his friends sat in the room when night came, but his mind wandered, and he did not recognize them.

It was near one of the depots, and after the great trucks and noisy drays had ceased rolling by the bells and the short, sharp whistles of the yard-engines sounded painfully loud. The patient had been very patient for half an hour, when he suddenly unclosed his eyes and shouted:

"Kal-a-ma-zoo!"

One of the men brushed the hair back from the cold forehead, and the brakeman closed his eyes and was quiet for a time. Then the wind whirled around the depot and banged the blinds on the window of his room, and he lifted his hand and cried out:

"Jack-son! Passengers going north by the Saginaw Road change cars!"

The men understood. The brakeman thought he was coming east on the Michigan Central. The effort seemed to have greatly exhausted him, for he lay like one dead for the next five minutes, and a watcher felt for his pulse to see if life had gone out. A tug going down the river sounded her whistle loud and long, and the dying brakeman opened his eyes and called out:

"Ann Arbor!"

He had been over the road a thousand times, but had made his last trip. Death was drawing a special train over the old track, and he was brakeman, engineer, and conductor.

One of the yard engines uttered a shrill whistle of warning, as if the glare of the headlight had shown to the engineer some stranger in peril, and the brakeman called out:

"Yp-silanty—change cars here for the Eel River Road!"

"He's coming in fast," whispered one of the men.

"And the end of his 'run' will be the end of his life!" said a second.

The dampness of death began to collect on the patient's forehead, and there was that ghastly look on the face which death always brings. The slamming of a door down the hall startled him again, and he moved his head and faintly called:

"Grand Trunk Junction—passengers going East by the Grand Trunk change cars!"

He was so quiet after that that all the men gathered around the bed, believing that he was dead. His eyes closed, and the brakeman lifted his hand, moved his head and whispered:

"De—"

Not "Detroit," but Death! He died with the half-uttered whisper on his lips. And the headlight on death's engine shone full in his face and covered it with such pallor as naught but death can bring.

A Fatal Practical Joke.

A practical joker named Edward Cole, near Penn Yan, N. Y., was killed by his brother-in-law, George Pierce, on Thursday night of last week. Cole came home and knocked at the door for a joke. When asked "Who's there?" he answered, "Your money, or your life!" Not being admitted, he went to the rear of the house, and pulling off his boots he climbed upon the shed, and effected his entrance through a window. Mr. Pierce, who sleeps down-stairs, hearing him, cried out, "Don't come into this house or I will kill you." Seizing a butcher knife, he started up-stairs. Mr. Cole all the time keeping silent, stood at the head of the stairs in the dark to receive him. Mr. Pierce immediately grappled with the supposed assassin, and during the rencounter cut his throat with the butcher knife, severing the jugular vein. The young man exclaimed, "You have killed Edward Cole! My poor wife and children!" and died. Mr. Pierce is about 38 years of age, and one of the best citizens of Yates County. Mr. Cole, his brother-in-law, was younger, also from an excellent family, and of the highest integrity. He and his brother-in-law have always been warm intimate friends, and their families greatly attached to each other.

BUNKO.

A Partial Record of Yesterday's Business.

The Ropers Unterrified by the Police Raid.

Hugh Garrity's Trial Results in His Acquittal.

It Appears It Was Mistaken Identity.

YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS.

THE OPERATORS UNTERRIFIED.

Notwithstanding the raid made Saturday on the bunko men, they are about in a perfect horde, plying their trade with perfect impunity. They could be seen going in various directions yesterday by those who knew them. Their objective points were the railroad depots, just previous to the arrival of trains. They follow the unwary traveler to the hotels, and use their best endeavors to rope him into a bunko den. They always have a plausible excuse to give when the stranger finds them out. They hang about Clark street in spite of the policemen, some of whom drive them away from their loafing haunts as often as they come around on their beats. The bunko-man has a peculiar habit of lounging about certain resorts on Clark and Dearborn streets, and he cannot, for the life of him, desist. Officers Parker, Wiley, Londergan, Bruton, Trainor, Menier, John Mahoney, Murnane, and others, have the beats occupied by the bunko and confidence men, and assert that they drive them away and frequently arrest them, but to no purpose. They are let off on a light fine, promise to leave town in twenty-four hours, take an appeal from judgment, have their cases continued, or jump their bail. The Vagrancy act is a nullity, and they claim it is useless to make a specific charge against these confidence men and ropers under it. The former Justice at the Armory was notorious among the officers for letting the vagrants off, and it is yet to be seen what the present one will do. The police say that Illinois should have a Vagrancy act like that of Wisconsin, where, if a man is adjudged guilty of having no visible means of support, he is sent to prison, and there is no appeal. It is useless to expect that the confidence-operators, mock auctioneers, and swindlers generally can be convicted under the present act.

FOUR INSTANCES OF BUNKO

and other confidence operations came to notice yesterday. The first was that of Michael Doyle, who arrived here at an early hour in the morning from Sterling, and was met by a sharper who gave the name of James Miller after Officer Schumacher arrested him. He succeeded in getting $25 from his victim. He was fined $50, and appealed the case, Harry Lawrence giving security for his appearance.

JOHN B. SNYDER,

of Dayton, O., was accosted by one Charles Allen at the corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street yesterday morning. He introduced himself as a son of George Beck, a well-known citizen of Dayton, and so ingratiated himself into the stranger's good graces that he finally prevailed upon him to accompany him into a bunko den on Clark street, where he was fleeced to the extent of $55 in ready cash and a check for $570. Mr. Snyder lodged complaint at the Armory after the bird had flown, and procured a warrant for Allen's arrest. Detective Slayton accompanied him, and finally found his man on Clark street, near Madison. Justice Summerfield held him to bail in $400 for his reappearance on the 28th inst. Harry Lawrence again appeared as bondsman.

A man named Mack, of Laporte, Ind., was another dupe. He was met at the Kinzie-street depot by a fellow who called himself Higgins, and was swindled out of $795 in money and a check for $1,117. Up to a late hour last night the sharper had escaped arrest, though he is known by the officers.

DR. DUFF,

whose office is on Van Buren street, near Clark, is intensely disgusted to think that he is such a green-looking man as to attract the eye of a confidence-man. He was met Monday morning, near the Michigan Southern Depot, by a spruce-looking fellow, who endeavored to worm himself into the Doctor's confidence by familiar language. But he failed, and received a severe setback for his cheeky audacity.

There are seventeen of the bunko fraternity under bail to appear to-morrow before Justice Summerfield, and the cases are looked forward to with much interest by the officers and the respectable portion of the community. In former times the present Justice was severe on some confidence men, but what he will do under present influences is not known, though it is to be hoped that he will give them the full extent of the law. The public will applaud any efforts to rid the city of the horde of confidence men who now infest it.

HOW THEY ESCAPE.

THE RECORD OF HUGH GARRITY'S TRIAL.

The case of Hugh Garrity, under indictment for swindling Parker T. Putnam, of Peoria, in March last, by enticing him into a gambling-hell on Clark street, was called in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. Mr. Trude appeared for the defendant, and about him were grouped witnesses to swear to whatever might be deemed necessary as the trial progressed to clear Garrity. In fact, the room was decked with the gambling fraternity, from Mike McDonald down to the ordinary Clark street steerer.

Some time was spent in impaneling a jury, after which Mr. Reed stated the nature of the charges, in the course of which he manifested a want of confidence in his ability to win his case, prompted, doubtless, by the array of gamblers which met his gaze on all sides, and his former experience in such cases.

Mr. Trude responded in a feeling, pathetic way, and urged upon the jury that the case would terminate in mistaken identity. His client, he would be able to prove, was an entire stranger to the complainant, and had never met him until he was arrested on the charge now pending. He had witnesses also, he said, to prove the good character of his client.

PARKER T. PUTNAM,

the prosecuting witness, was first called: He had lived in Peoria fourteen years, and was engaged in buying and selling cattle. He was in Chicago March 20, and, after having finished his business, was accosted on Clark street by the defendant, Garrity, who seemed to know him. Garrity told him that he had been a clerk in the First National Bank at Peoria, and appeared to know a great many people there. He told witness that he was stopping at the Commercial Hotel, and showed him a lottery-ticket which he asked him to go with him to get cashed. He was at leisure, and agreed to go. Garrity took witness to No. 166 South Clark street, up-stairs. No one was in the room when he entered, but subsequently some one came in and took place behind the counter or table. Witness then detailed how Garrity got his ticket cashed, and how he afterward was drawn into playing the game of "bunko"; how he was successful, and how he got nothing but checks, and how he finally lost $150, when the game was declared ended, and the contents of the table were gathered up by the dealer. Witness described the game the best he could, explained how Garrity got away from him, and that he subsequently had him arrested at McDonald's place, pointing him out as the man who had robbed him.

Cross-examined: He met Garrity as stated; went with him to the lottery-office, but had no idea of gambling. When he found that he had won while playing he felt that he was losing nothing, and continued to put up money. He had never gambled for money. He had no doubt that the defendant was the man who took him into the lottery-office. He recognized him at the hearing before the Police Justice. He had received $300 since from a gentleman who came to Peoria to see him.

The State's Attorney then sought to draw out the circumstances of the payment to him subsequently of $300, to which Mr. Trude objected. After some argument the Court sustained the objection on the ground that the evidence was irrelevant.

OFFICER CROAK

was sworn: Mr. Putnam complained to him on the evening of the 11th of March that he had been fleeced. He went with him to No. 166 Clark street, where the money had been lost. The room was dark. He then came down stairs, and saw Garrity standing in McDonald's door. Mr. Putnam pointed Garrity out as the man who had robbed him. He started for Garrity; Garrity pulled his hat over his eyes and walked into The Store; he followed him and arrested him without resistance.

Cross-examined: Garrity was standing in the door when pointed out to him by Putnam. He arrested him when he was standing about midway of the floor. He did not point Garrity out to the plaintiff.

Officer Maloney testified that he assisted in the arrest of Garrity, and swore to the same state of facts.

The prosecution here rested the case, when

HENRY HARMON,

bar-keeper at No. 127 Clark street, was called for the defense: He was at the gaming-room over No. 166 Clark street, when Mr. Putnam came in. Garrity was not with him. Witness detailed the particulars of the game that was played, and said the complainant left the room without saying anything.

Cross-examined: The party who came in with Putnam was named Dan Rice. He looked very much like Garrity, wore a mustache, etc. He saw him on Clark street Monday. Eli Marks was the "dealer;" did not know who owned the house. He knew the place to be a gambling-house. He had never seen Garrity at Marks' place. He only knew Garrity by sight; had never spoken to him. Two persons, named Marshall and Snell, were in the room when Putnam and Rice came in.

Re-direct: The game was conducted squarely, and he saw the dealer offer Putnam checks for the money he had won. Putnam did not take the checks because he was not through playing.

FRANK MARSHALL

was sworn: He was a solicitor for advertisements, and was in the gaming-room when Putnam came in. A man by the name of Rice came in with Putnam.

Cross-examined: He was a solicitor for advertisements, and had been connected with the *Daily Graphic*, New York, up to January last. Since then had been in the employ of Schafer's News Agency, in Chicago.

A. SNELL

was next called: He was in the room when Mr. Putnam came in. Did not know the man who came in with Putnam. He was positive it was not Garrity. He went to the rooms to play faro. He often played, but not for a living. He was a dealer in horses, and had a stable at No. 763 Jackson street.

Cross-examined: He did not know Garrity, and had never seen the man since who visited the rooms with Putnam.

Mr. Putnam was recalled by the prosecution. There was no one in the room when he went in.

The evidence was here rested, and the case was given to the jury without argument.

The jury was absent about thirty minutes, and returned with

A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

The plaintiff manifested great displeasure at the result, and, notwithstanding that he confessed having lost $150, and having had refunded to him $300 (which he was not permitted to explain), spent several hours in proving his claim for mileage and attendance as a witness. He finally left the room in a pleasant mood.

CRIME.

OUTRAGES UPON WOMEN IN IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 25.—There seems to be an epidemic of rape sweeping over this State. Nearly every jail in Iowa contains a perpetrator of this crime. In this county there are three persons charged with the offense. Two are out on bonds. The other, who attempted to outrage a little girl at Newton, last December, and fled the country, was finally traced to Michigan, where he was in good standing in society, Superintendent of a Sabbath-school, and prominent as a church-member. He has a wife and three little children.

In Adair County two cases occurred within three weeks. The first was in Washington Township. A married man was herding cattle. In an adjoining lot, divided by a stream, was a young woman herding cattle. The woman alleges that the man forcibly took her from her horse and accomplished his purpose, when he fled the country.

The other was in Somerset Township. A German girl 14 years of age, applied at a farm-house for a place. No help was wanted. She went to the house of a friend to stay over night. Soon after she arrived, two young men, named Colwell and Rany, drove up, and said they were sent to hire a girl for a farm-house not far away. The girl consented to go, and they said they would take her there immediately. When in a secluded place, they seized and gagged her and violated her person. Both were, the next day, recognized in the streets of Fontanelle, arrested, and lodged in jail. There is a Vigilance Committee in that county.

Then there was O'Conner, the Cass County suicide, who attempted to ravish his own daughters. He was a crony of Long, who has perpetrated the crime repeatedly in different parts of the State, and is now in prison for the crime.

A STEP-FATHER'S LOVING KINDNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 25.—A negro child about 3 years old was killed this morning by its step-father, a brutal negro, named John Fletcher. It appears that last night the boy was fretful, and, as punishment for making a noise, Fletcher whipped him severely and threatened to repeat the castigation unless he became quiet. Shortly after 3 o'clock the man was disturbed again, and, getting up, kicked the boy in the side and breast, breaking his ribs and rendering him insensible. Not content with this, when he found that the child did not get up, Fletcher grabbed him by the throat and choked him until life was nearly extinct. The child died soon after. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated, and the murderer is now in custody.

A MYSTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 25.—A few days ago, a man in the employ of Henry Anson discovered, in the Des Moines River, about a mile and a half above Kilbourne, a large bundle, which, upon being opened, was found to contain a straw tick, sheets, blankets, quilts, pillows, towels, shirts, and drawers, belonging to a man; also, a pair of suspenders marked J. D. Kiester. The whole were attached by a rope to a piece of railroad iron about 7 feet long. There were two separate holes in the bed-clothes as though made with a dirk, while the clothes were spread on the bed. The clothes were much stained, but whether with blood cannot be told. Several letters were also rolled up in the bundle, which may unravel the mystery.

DAVENPORT CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 25.—This city is just now infested with a large number of desperate characters, who are very daring in their operations. Yesterday, an emigrant on a Rock Island train was robbed of $150, and another passenger had his pocket picked of $200. On some of the trains the three-card-monte men are swindling the passengers. Besides this, within the past six weeks, several daring burglaries have been committed, in each instance several hundred dollars' worth of articles being stolen.

THE BOSTON MURDER.

BOSTON, May 25.—Thomas W. Piper, the alleged murderer of the little girl Mabel Young, was arraigned to-day. A person who passed the Warren Street Church about the hour of the murder identified Piper as the man whom he saw climbing from the belfry window to the ground. Several little girls have stated that Piper has endeavored to entice them into the church at various times. The prisoner confessed this morning that he was not in his right mind on Sunday, but maintains his innocence.

SUPPOSED MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 25.—A man was arrested at Mount Pleasant, a few days ago, who answers very closely the description of a murderer who has been sought for some time by the authorities of Terre Haute, Ind. The Sheriff came on from Indiana, looked at the arrested man, acknowledged that he answered the description of the murderer, and went back promising to send one who could identify the prisoner beyond a shadow of doubt.

LOUISIANA LAWLESSNESS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—A camp of Austrian fishermen on the Barataria was attacked by 200 Cadian residents and destroyed, and the Austrians threatened with violence. A delegation of Austrians called on Gov. Kellogg for protection. An officer has been sent down to investigate the affair.

JACKSON'S PLUNDER.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—Recent estimates of the defalcation of Abraham Jackson, the missing lawyer, swell the amount to over $700,000. It is stated that Jackson is in Vermont, but it is more generally believed that he has carefully provided against arrest, and is on his way to Europe. No steps have yet been taken to secure him.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 25.—Henry Miller was knocked down about 2:30 this morning, in a saloon, and robbed of $175. James Manion, of Detroit, and Walter Ousman, of this city, have been arrested charged with having committed the robbery.

TO BE HANGED FOR RAPE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 25.—The Supreme Court to-day sentenced Jordan Holt, colored, to be hanged for a brutal rape upon a 13-year-old white girl. He is to be hanged at Shelbyville July 30.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Mr. Garrett Intends to Fight It Out on That Line.

No Passenger Depot to Be Erected Immediately.

The Auditor's Instructions for Assessing Railroad Property.

Promotion of Mr. H. C. Wentworth.

MR. GARRETT.

HIS OPINION OF THE RAILROAD WAR.

Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who has been in this city since last Saturday, leaves for Baltimore this morning. While here he has been visited by the leading Western railroad men and other prominent people. He had lengthy interviews yesterday with the managers of the Illinois Central Railroad in regard to the erection of a passenger depot on the Lake-Front. Mr. Garrett stated to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that

NO ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PASSENGER DEPOT

had yet been made, but he had no doubt that temporary arrangements could be perfected with the city authorities to land their passengers at the foot of Madison street, when their lease of the Exposition Building expired, until such time as the Lake-Front could be secured for a depot site, when he would jointly with the Illinois Central Railroad build an edifice which would be a credit and ornament to the city. He had a contract with the Illinois Central by which he could enter the Central Depot, but as the Michigan Central still objects to his coming, he would not insist on his rights. He did not think the Michigan Central and Burlington Roads would join in the erection of a Union Depot on the Lake Front, at least they expressed themselves to that effect to him, claiming it was their intention to move elsewhere.

IN REGARD TO THE RAILROAD WAR,

Mr. Garrett said that it depended entirely on the Pennsylvania Railroad managers to terminate the present conflict. As far as he was concerned, he would never move an inch from the position he had taken. As soon as the right was conceded to his road to enter New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, as he had been doing for thirty years, and to make such rates from Baltimore and Chicago as he chose, he was ready for peace, and not sooner. He would not meddle with the rates from Philadelphia and New York, and would be willing to maintain any rate the roads at those points should adopt. He cared but little for the New York and Philadelphia traffic, his principal object being to make Baltimore the principal outlet for the produce from the Great West. Since the completion of his road to Chicago, the business of Baltimore had received a great impetus, and property in that city had largely advanced in value. The Saratoga combination, which had been gotten up to ruin the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, had only served to establish the road and give it a standing in the West which otherwise it could not have obtained for many years. It had been and was now

HIS FIRM OBJECT

to maintain the freight rates on fourth class, the principal freight shipped from the West at 35 cents per 100. This was a reasonable rate, and gave his Company a fair profit. The other lines had to submit to this rate or there could be no peace. They might go above or below this figure if they chose, but he would not be coerced by them into making a rate to suit them. He intended to manage his own business, and not have it managed by others. It was the interest of the people of the West to support his road, for otherwise reasonable rates could not be maintained. The passenger rates were now below a paying figure, and would be raised again after the restoration of peace. But under no consideration would he consent to raise them again to what they were before the war commenced. As far as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was concerned, it

COULD STAND WAR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Its financial condition never was better than at present, and the earnings were daily increasing; still he regretted that the war was severely injuring other lines and destroying American railroad securities abroad. The Erie Railroad was now in such bad financial condition that it would be forced into bankruptcy before long. The Pennsylvania Railroad, though still bragging about its earnings, was not making money. The road had been losing immense amounts since the war began, and such little exhibitions of petty spite refusing to carry the United States mail from the Baltimore & Ohio depot would help it but little. He had a letter from the Postmaster-General in regard to this matter, a few days ago, stating that, if the Pennsylvania Railroad insisted upon this measure, the Government would also withdraw the Western mails from that road. Though this war was at present injuring a great many interests, still it was his opinion that in the end it would prove a great blessing and establish the railroads in this country on a sounder and firmer basis than they had been on heretofore.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

A CIRCULAR FROM AUDITOR LIPPINCOTT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—The Auditor-General, Charles E. Lippincott, has in preparation a circular which he will send out to the County Clerks of the State on the 1st day of June, instructing them as to the manner that railroad property shall be assessed this year. The circular seems to be based upon the opinion of the Attorney-General, recently furnished the Auditor. There is but one important change suggested in the manner of assessment, and that is with reference to the assessment of depots or other buildings situated on the right-of-way. Heretofore those buildings have been assessed and distributed over the line pro rata in proportion to the number of miles of main track. Now it is proposed to assess them for taxation within the cities and towns where they are situated, giving to each the benefit of the tax resulting from the value of property within its limits. The circular also instructs County Clerk that the right of way of railroads will be assessed, as suggested by the Attorney-General—that is, the ordinary width of the right of way along the line of the road will be taken and accepted as indicating what should be assessed as right of way, all else to be assessed as property in kind is assessed, so that city lots, or lands owned by railroad companies adjacent to the railroad track, will be disconnected from right of way, and assessed as lots and lands. The Auditor will also send out a circular to the railroad companies notifying them of these changes in the manner of assessing their property.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROADS.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—The stockholders of the United Railroad Companies of New Jersey to-day elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: John J. Astor, William G. Cook, A. D. Dennis, Benjamin Fish, Hamilton Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Nehemiah Perry, Isaac W. Scudder, George G. Stevens, Robert A. Stockton, Ashbel Welsh, and Samuel Welsh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL.

Ever since Mr. W. B. Strong has assumed charge of the Michigan Central Railroad he has done his utmost to make the road the model road in the country, as far as the personnel of its officers was concerned. As heads of the various departments he has secured the best talent to be obtained, and in most instances these men were Western men, while heretofore many of them came from the East, who knew nothing about the Western business. One of the best moves Mr. Strong has yet made is the appointment of Mr. Henry C. Wentworth as General Passenger and Ticket Agent, with headquarters in this city. Heretofore the headquarters were at Detroit. No man could have been selected better fitted for this responsible post than Mr. Wentworth. For ten years he has been the General Western Passenger Agent, and during the last six months the General Passenger Agent of the road in this city. He is virtually a Chicago man, and knows just what the road needs at this end, where most of its business is obtained.

Mr C. D. Whitcomb, the former General Ticket Agent, remains with the Company as assistant, and will have charge of the business at the Detroit end of the line. All communications, however, will hereafter have to be directed to Mr. H. C. Wentworth.

ERIE FINANCES.

NEW YORK, May 25.—President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, in an interview with a reporter this evening, stated that the Pennsylvania coal companies have refused to enter into any negotiations for the purchase of the Erie coal lands, and in view of this state of affairs he has called a special meeting of the Directors for to-morrow to take appropriate action under the circumstances.

The *Times* says: "All the stock-jobbing operations, on one side or the other, cannot save the Erie Railway from passing into the hands of a Receiver. The exposures of two years ago clearly foreshadowed that result."

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 25.—Justice Bradley, of the United States Court, and District Judge Erskine refused to enjoin the sale of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, or to appoint a Receiver, as petitioned for by John P. Branch, of Virginia.

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTHWESTERN.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railway Company was held yesterday, with C. H. Delameter in the chair, and Frederick W. Jones, Secretary. A statement of the condition of the road asserted that $3,500,000 have been sunk in building and equipping it, and the earnings are not sufficient to meet the necessary expenses. A committee was appointed to visit the railroad and ascertain its true condition, its original cost, its present abilities, and what amount will be necessary to be expended to place the road in working order, and what will then be its value per mile.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 25.—The suit of Douglas County against the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railway, to recover bonds fraudulently issued to that county, has been decided by the county receiving a verdict of $400,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

BASE-BALL.

ST. LOUIS—WESTERNS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—In the game of base ball to-day between the Browns, of this city, and the Westerns, of Keokuk, the former came out victorious by a score of 3 to 2. Little interest was taken in the game. There were less than 200 people on the ground.

THE BOSTONS AND THE BROWNS.

In base-ball circles much talk prevails concerning the game between the Bostons and the St. Louis Browns. If Bradley pitches, bets will stand about $10 to $8 in favor of the Bostons.

WHITES AND REDS.

The White Stockings encountered the St. Louis Reds on the Twenty-third street grounds yesterday afternoon, and defeated them easily, the score being 16 to 2. This was the third contest between these nines, all of which have resulted in favor of the Chicago Club. The first game between these teams, which was played in St. Louis May 12, resulted in the most remarkable score ever made in the annals of base-ball, the clubs standing at the close 1 to 0. It was regarded as a proof of the strength of the Reds, and St. Louis withdrew part of its attention from its regular professionals, and bestowed it upon these co-operative players, who before had not enlisted much interest. But the result of that game proved to be a false basis upon which to argue the ability of the Reds, for since then they have met with very bad defeats at the hands of the same club which they held down to a single run. As a whole, the nine is scarcely fit to cope with the veteran professional teams in the field this year. Two or three of its players may be regarded as first-class. The pitcher, catcher, first base-man, and short-stop are all good players, but there are several weak places in the Club, and its batting qualities are inferior, if the game yesterday may be fairly taken as a criterion. The nine, though, deserves a good deal of encouragement from the fact that it is the only professional one in the country composed of Western players.

THE GAME,

as indicated by the score, was a one-sided one, and hence from the additional fact that Whites' play was below their standard it was devoid of much interest. The home club at times played loosely in the field, but they distinguished themselves at the bat. They struck one of their good days for handling the willow, and punished Blong's pitching severely.

The visitors showed considerable weakness in the field, and most of the runs of their opponents were the result of their errors. They failed to make amends at the bat, and the consequence was they were soundly beaten.

The audience numbered nearly 2,000 people.

Tom Foley, formerly fielder in the White Stockings of 1872, was chosen umpire, and the game was called promptly at the time announced.

BY INNINGS.

The Reds lost the toss and went to bat. Oran went out by White to Devlin, and a pretty double play by Peters, Hines, and Devlin closed the innings with no runs. Higham led off for his side with a base hit, and scored on White's strike to Redmond, who fumbled the ball badly. White was run out at third, and the side was put out leaving, Devlin and Hines on bases which they had reached by base hits. In the Reds' second Houtz reached first on errors of Peters and Devlin, the first handling the ball slowly, and the latter muffing it when thrown. Morgan's fly to centre was badly muffed by Hastings, on which Houtz crossed the home plate. In the third, Higham again helped himself to a base by a safe hit. A passed ball gave him another. He scored on Devlin's hit to third, which was muffed at first. Hines in turn brought in Devlin by a fine hit to right field, and was himself put out while trying to steal second.

The Reds were blanked in the third, fourth, and fifth innings, although in the last two men got bases on errors of Devlin and Hastings. In the sixth they scored one run, their last in the game. Redmond took first on a base hit to left. After two had been retired on foul catches, one by Zettlein and the other by Higham, Sweasy struck a ball to Zett, who struck it with his hand but failed to stop it. Hines was slow in picking it up, and Devlin let it slip through his fingers. During this juggling Redmond scored. In the sixth, the Chicagos knocked out seven runs through heavy batting and errors of their opponents. Devlin took first on Morgan's muff of his grounder. Hines earned a base by a safe hit to left. Devlin tallied on Peters' beautiful hit to right. A passed ball helped both to a base. Hines then scored on Glenn's hard hit to short-stop, who could not hold it. Zettlein followed with a base hit, which allowed Peters to come home. Bielaski earned a base by a hit past second. Glenn scored on Higham's hit to short-stop, who played to second to catch Bielaski. Second muffed, on which Zettlein scored. Hastings' safe strike to left brought in both Bielaski and Higham. White, Hastings, and Devlin afterward went out in succession. In this inning a foul ball from Peters' bat struck Flint in the forehead, and caused such an injury that the game was suspended for some minutes. At last he went into the right field, Redmond taking his place behind the bat, and Oran going to short.

In the seventh, eighth, and ninth innings the Reds were blanked without reaching a base, with the exception of Blong, in the ninth, who struck a ball which glanced off Hines' shins.

The Whites added three runs to their score in the eighth, being helped thereto by heavy batting, and bad fielding on the part of the Reds. Hastings reached first on an error, and came in on Hines' long liner to centre. Peters reached his base on a muff by second base, and he and Hines were brought in by Glenn's hit to right. Bielaski got in a run in the ninth by base hits by himself and Hastings. The following is

THE SCORE:

REDS.	R	B	P	A	E	WHITES.	R	B	P	A	E
Oran, r. f.	0	0	1	3	1	Higham, c.	4	5	6	0	0
Redmond, s. s.	1	2	5	1	0	Hastings, c. f.	1	3	3	0	2
Blong, p.	0	1	1	2	0	White, 3 b.	0	0	2	1	0
Houtz, 1 b.	1	0	7	0	1	Devlin, 1 b.	3	1	9	0	3
Sweasy, 2 b.	0	2	6	0	4	Hines, 2 b.	3	3	4	4	3
Croft, c. f.	0	0	0	1	1	Peters, s. s.	2	1	1	3	0
Morgan, 3 b.	0	1	1	1	2	Glenn, l. f.	1	1	4	0	1
McSorley, l. f.	0	0	3	0	1	Zettlein, p.	1	2	1	1	1
Flint, c.	0	0	3	3	0	Bielaski, r. f.	2	3	0	0	0
Totals	2	6	27	11	10	Totals	16	20	27	9	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Reds	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Whites	1	0	2	0	1	7	1	3	1	16

Total bases on hits—Reds, 7; Whites, 24.
First base on errors—Reds, 5; Whites, 7.
Left on bases—Reds, 8; Whites, 5.
Runs earned—Whites, 2.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Tom Foley, of Chicago.

HARTFORDS—WASHINGTONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Base ball: Hartfords, 8; Washingtons, 5.

THE TURF.

OMAHA DRIVING-PARK MEETING.

OMAHA, Neb., May 25.—The time for making entries in the trotting races at the June meeting, to take place at the Omaha Driving-Park on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of next month, closed last night. The races promise to be a great attraction, and an event in the sporting world.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., May 25.—Lentz, Bowman & Co.'s colliers, at Mahoney City, resumed operations yesterday, at 20 per cent reduction on the basis of 1874 for one month, after which a permanent arrangement with the men will probably be made. Early resumption in the entire anthracite regions is expected.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The friends of the late Gen. John C. Breckenridge met at the St. Charles Hotel to-night, and adopted resolutions eulogizing the life and character of the deceased statesman.

THE SCHOOLS.

Renewed Contest on the Text-Book Question.

The Harpers and Their Remarks Concerning Catholics.

A. G. Lane's Accounts.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held in their rooms, No. 85 Fifth avenue, last evening, President Richberg in the chair.

OSHKOSH.

The Oshkosh Superintendent of Schools sent in a communication asking the Board to aid the pupils of the scourged city by contributions of books to replace those consumed in the recent fire.

Supt. Pickard was empowered to place a box in each school-house for book-contributions.

LANE'S ACCOUNT.

Charles C. Chase sent in a letter which inclosed one from A. G. Lane, having reference to the payment of the balance due on his note,—$5,781.75, with interest from Jan. 1, 1875. The following is the communication:

CHICAGO, May 25.—*C. C. Chase, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: Your application for the payment of the balance due on my note, secured by my bondsmen, which was given for funds due the City of Chicago, which were deposited in the Franklin Bank, has been received. I have been unable to sell a sufficient amount of my property to meet this note. All obligations resting upon me, as a man and as a citizen, shall be met as soon as I can sell my property. Yours truly, A. G. LANE.

The communication was referred to the Committee on School-Fund Property.

Mr. Chase also presented a letter from B. C. Hinman, of Cincinnati, in reference to the payment of a part of the purchase-money upon 191 acres in Sec. 21, 37, 14. The total amount now due is $17,850.53.

Referred to the same Committee together with the attorney of the Board.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Inspector Chetlain moved the reconsideration of the action of the Board in regard to text-books, at the meeting one week ago.

The motion prevailed.

Inspector Hoyne moved that the text-books of last year be the same used in the public schools this year. Lost.

Inspector Hoyne moved that they be the same in the grammar, district, and primary schools.

Inspector Oleson, as an amendment, moved that Monteith's Primary Geography be added to the list.

Both amendment and motion were lost.

Inspector English moved that the text-books used in the schools this year be used next year.

Inspector Oleson moved his former amendment, which prevailed.

Inspector Welch, as a further amendment, moved that Felter's Primary Arithmetic be substituted for Robinson's Rudiments.

The motion was ruled out, and the Board refused all other amendments, pending the decision of the reconsideration question in regard to the report of the Committee.

Inspector Covert moved that the motion of Inspector English, in reference to the text-books of next year, be laid upon the table. For himself, he should be sorry if such a resolution, impartially condemning the entire work of the Committee, should pass.

Inspector Bluthardt moved that the Board resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Overruled by the Chair.

Inspector Reed, while he did not think it advisable to make frequent changes in text-books, deemed it very expedient to make changes in some matters. He thought that the passage of Inspector English's motion would be treating the Committee on Text-Books unfairly.

Inspector English rose to some personal explanation. He had, in the first place, affixed his name to the report after much hesitation. He had voted for the report and the recommendations of the Committee, which were squelched as the records would show. It was unfair to attack him for the motion made after the report had been changed. It was plain that the report, as adopted, was essentially different from that originally made.

Inspector Covert moved the following amendment to the motion of Mr. English:

With the exception of Walton's Intellectual Arithmetic, Blackmann's Graded Singer, 1, 2, and 3, Analytical Second Reader, and Robinson's Rudiments.

Inspector English's motion, as amended by Mr. Covert, was carried.

Inspector Bluthardt moved that the Normal School text-books be the same as those last year, with the exception of Huxley & Youman's Physiology, and the Analytical Sixth Reader.

The motion was carried.

Inspector English moved that the text-books used in the Chicago High School be the same as the present year, with the exception of Huxley & Youman's Physiology, Robinson's University Algebra, Haven's Mental Philosophy, Analytical Sixth Reader, Crosby's Grammar, Schiller's Marie Stuart and William Tell. Carried.

Inspector Bluthardt moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the text-books used in Normal School had been determined, in order that Haven's Mental Philosophy might be added. Carried.

Inspector Oleson moved that Monteith's Geography be used in the grammar, district, and primary schools. Lost.

Inspector Welch moved that the primary geography prepared by A. S. Barnes & Co. be adopted.

No action was taken.

Inspector Covert moved that Swinton's Language Lessons be adopted as a text-book in the grammar, primary and district schools. Carried.

Inspector English moved the reconsideration of the motion by which Monteith's Geography had been rejected. Carried.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which Swinton's Language Lessons was adopted, was again brought up.

Inspector Covert felt called upon to defend the book, inasmuch as it was attacked by certain members of the Board, because published by the Harpers. The Board of Education was not a sectarian body, and took no notice of creeds, nationality, or anything but the best interests of the pupils.

Prof. Welch said that he was a free thinker, but the gross attacks made by Harper Bros. on the Catholics had, no doubt, embittered the Catholic members of the Board.

President Richberg—The gentleman will confine himself to the question. We know neither Catholics, nor Protestants, nor Free-Thinkers here. We are simply the Chicago Board of Education.

Prof. Welch continued by saying that the attacks of Harpers' publications on the Catholics were false and shameful, and gave good cause for opposition.

Inspector English said that he opposed the book on other grounds as well. The book was very poorly constructed, ungrammatical, and of a low type of literature.

Gen. Chetlain—I did not know until to-night by whom the book was published.

Inspector English said he had no denominational objection to the book.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

The motion to adopt Swinton's Language Lessons was put and lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A proposition from Malcolm Jamieson to lease the old Jones School lot, corner of Clark and Harrison streets, at 6 per cent on the valuation, was accepted.

A claim of $945.40 for appraising school lands was presented and laid over.

The Committee on Appointments reported as follows:

Confirmations—Lizzie A. Cavenagh, Scammon; Sarah Ryan, Kinzie; Inger M. Schgoldager, Washington; Sarah L. H. Ryan, Walsh street; Alice F. Thistle, Zeora Kelly, Anastasia Heary, Holden; Dora B. Laing, Wentworth avenue; Sophie Wyecoff, Vedder street; Florence O'Rumsen, Mary O'Rumbed, Celia P. Hatch, Ward School.

Resignations—Maggie Flanders, Clark.

Partial Certificates—Emma P. Tustin, Emily Lee, Jennie Clarke, Lucy Baker, Nellie W. Anderson, May Friend, Cora E. Wheeler, Anna J. Dunton, Mary J. Chadwick, Hattie Doolittle, Minnie Stevens, Hattie E. Collyer, Leonora M. Button, Minnie S. Green.

After laying over a few matters of trifling importance, the Board adjourned.

A Singular Elopement.

A romance in real life is reported from Halifax, in Yorkshire, England, namely, the elopement of a bride on her wedding day with the gentleman who officiated as "best man" at the ceremony, and who was, moreover, engaged to be married to her sister. After the marriage had taken place, the wedding party adjourned to the house of the bride's mother. One by one they left the room where they were assembled, until the bridegroom found himself sitting alone with his mother-in-law. Some time having elapsed without the appearance of the bride, and the bridegroom having exhausted his conversational powers, he went in search of her, and was rewarded by finding her in a public house with the "best man." The bridegroom himself, being a teetotaler, was given to understand that his presence was de trop in that establishment. This led to an argument, during the course of which the bride and the "best man" slipped out of the public house, and have not since been heard of.

THE COURTS.

Troubles of the Button-Hole Machine Company.

Records of Judgments and New Suits

CHICAGO.

THAT CARELESS ASSESSOR AGAIN.

The American Button-Hole Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company is the latest organization which was unfortunate enough to be incorporated and subject to the eccentricities of the Town Assessors, and it seems to have suffered considerably. According to a bill filed yesterday, the Company has an agency at 242 Wabash avenue, where it keeps a stock of machines valued at about $2,500. Its property is, however, all assessed in Pennsylvania, where it pays a manufacturer's tax. Last May its personal property here did not exceed $2,780.39. In 1873 it paid a tax of $36, but for the year 1874 no errant Assessor crossed its threshold to leave his notice, and the Company was far too polite to attend to other people's business and voluntarily make a schedule of its personal property. Viewing this course of conduct in the light of late events, a shadow of doubt crosses the corporation soul that it might have been better to volunteer a list of property, for a short time ago Michael Evans, the energetic Collector for the Town of South Chicago, sent a notice to the Company for the collection of $754.16 tax. The astonished agent proceeded to the Collector's office and soon ascertained that the property had been assessed at the enormous sum of $90,000. This raise is rather too much in the Company's estimate, and it offers to pay the right amount, and therefore asks for an injunction to prevent the collection of this unjust increase. The injunction was granted, and made perpetual on payment of $41.85 tax.

DIVORCES.

Sarah J. Smiley filed a bill asking for a divorce on account of the desertion and cruelty of her husband, James Smiley.

John K. Hester, having been a widower de facto for the past two years and over, by the desertion of his wife, Adeline, prays that he may be a widower de jure.

ITEMS.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed provisional Assignee of C. H. Low, with authority to take possession of property.

Miles Almy was appointed provisional Assignee of W. H. Patterson, with power to take possession of the bankrupt's property. His bond was fixed at $5,000.

Judge Rogers dismissed the appeal in five tax cases out of seven yesterday, and continued the remainder.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

E. V. Welch sued Joseph and Elizabeth Hopson for $2,000.

John Crocker filed a bill against the Western Union Railroad Company and W. H. Thatcher, Treasurer of Whiteside County, to prevent the collection of any tax on the capital stock and increased valuation of the property of the Company, and Hans Crocker filed a similar bill against the Company, T. W. Cole, Treasurer of Winnebago County, and J. P. Allison, Treasurer of Carroll County.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Godfrey and Moses Snydacker began a suit for $3,000 against Harry Fox and W. B. Howard, and another for a like amount against C. H. Atkins and Thomas Burgess.

E. W. Blatchford & Co. sued B. F. Russell for $1,500.

Field, Benedict & Co. brought suit to recover $3,000 from Steven Stephanson.

John C. Long commenced a suit against C. H. Atkins and Thomas Burgess, claiming $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

J. W. Patton sued Sven Svenson for $1,100.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of John S. Buchanan, the will and codicil were proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Mabel A. Buchanan and John H. Kedzie, under their individual bond for $80,000. Renunciation of John Alling, one of the executors named in the will, was filed.

In the estate of M. O. Walker, the claim of W. F. Bennet was stricken from the file, and the claim of S. P. Hopkins was reinstated.

In the estate of John Nichol, Eliza Nichol was appointed administratrix under bond for $4,000.

In the estate of Bernhard Hansen the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to John Ludes, under bond for $16,000. The petition of Catherine Hansen for grant of administration was dismissed, and an appeal to the Circuit Court allowed under bond for $200.

CRIMINAL COURT.

In the Turner case the counsel for the defendant, upon application, were allowed until Friday to decide what course to take in following up the action of the Court in overruling the motion for a change of venue.

The motion to quash an indictment against Frank Birdsall, formerly a conductor on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, who is charged with stealing and selling twenty-two tickets, the property of the Company, was argued, and overruled by the Court.

The case of Patrick Harkins, indicted for an assault with intent to kill Joseph Harkins, was called, and a motion for continuance was made. The case went over until to-day, with the understanding that the cross-case of Patrick Harkins against Joseph Harkins, charged with a like offense, should be tried immediately afterward.

The case of J. H. Hoar and his son J. L. Hoar, charged with riot, was begun at a late hour in the afternoon, and an adjournment was had until this morning.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—191 to 194, 196, 200 to 203, 205 to 208, 210 to 215, 217.
JUDGE JAMESON—45, 46, 49, 51, 53, 53½ to 67.
JUDGE MOORE—46, 51, 52.
JUDGE ROGERS—160 to 175 and set case 1,702.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—H. G. Hull vs. Town of Ottawa, $1,190.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Lorenzo Hinkston vs. Simon J. Woodbury, $578.40.—Gottlieb Schlecht vs. Martin Keller and Alexander Fisher, $1,363.88.—Singer & Talcott Stone Company vs. Peter and Peter W. Neu, $335.43.—John Walker vs. H. B. Stevens, $142.25.

JUDGE GARY—George Lehman et al. vs. David Coey, $1,132.22.—Maria Boyington vs. Robert Leitch, C. D. Townsend, and Simon Powell, $200.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—M. A. Lawrence, use, etc., vs. G. H. Waid, B. F. Ray, and W. J. Faulkner; verdict, $641, and motion for new trial.

ELSEWHERE.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—William Highland, a Deputy Sheriff of Coles County, was before Judge Treat to-day for contempt of Court. Some time since one Ginger, of Coles County, was adjudged provisionally a bankrupt, and an Assignee was appointed by the United States Court to take charge of the assets. Highland, who had an attachment from a State Court, proceeded to take possession of the assets, and forcibly removed them from the Assignee's control, whereupon Judge Treat laid his official hand upon Mr. Highland, and brought him here. The defense is, that Highland had no knowledge of the Assignee's having control of the goods. The Judge gave further time for testimony on this point, but it is understood that he will deal gently with Highland, and adjudge that he shall restore the goods taken in as good condition as he found them, and then admonish him not to do so any more.

Thomas Sparks, editor of *Sparks' Statesman*, published at Lincoln, Logan County, is also in trouble. He recently purchased the *Statesman*, whereupon some fifteen or twenty subscribers refused to take the paper longer. Mr. Sparks insists on sending the paper without paying the postage, as he is allowed to do to subscribers, notwithstanding the men say they are no longer subscribers. The consequence is a suit in debt in the United States Court was brought against him to-day for fifteen violations of the Post-Office law, $50 dollars each.

SLANDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—In the United States Court the slander suit of George Milburn against the Milburn Wagon Company of Mishawka is being heard before Judge Davis. Damages are laid at $5,000.

TWO CASES AT DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 25.—In the case of J. N. Barnes in the United States District Court to-day the defendant, who was charged with a violation of the United States revenue laws, was acquitted. The jury in the case of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. J. D. Ferre gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $494 this afternoon.

BANK OF TENNESSEE NOTES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 25.—Chief-Justice Nicholson delivered an elaborate opinion in the Supreme Court yesterday relative to the State's responsibility for the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee. The suit originated on the petition of Jacob Bloomstein, in the Common Law Court, for a peremptory mandamus requiring Thomas H. Sneed, Tax-Collector of Davidson County, to receive from him $130,000 in notes of the Bank of Tennessee issued after May 6, 1861, in payment for his State taxes for the year 1873. The Court below refused to grant the mandamus, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. Judge Nicholson sustains the decision of the lower Court.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Gov. Hendricks—The National Grange—Short-Horns—Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—Gov. Hendricks returned to-day from his Southern tour.

A large meeting was held to-night at Real Estate Exchange, to confer with the Committee to locate the National Grange Headquarters. The members of the Committee are well pleased with Indianapolis, and a location here is quite probable.

The Real Estate Exchange is to be reorganized on the basis of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange.

F. H. Louis & Co., hair-dressers, opened out some weeks ago, and proposed to do a wholesale business. This forenoon their store remained closed, the proprietors having suddenly left the city, also leaving a number of creditors unprovided for.

A convention of short-horn breeders is in session in the State-House. A number of prominent cattle raisers are in attendance. The meeting will continue two days.

TELEGRAPH CONTRACT ANNULLED.

BOSTON, May 25.—It is authoritatively stated by the *Evening Traveller* that the lease of the property of the Franklin Telegraph Company to the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company was on Saturday last annulled and canceled by agreement of parties thereto. This action replaces the lines of the Franklin Company between this city and Washington, and also exclusive connection with the new ocean cable at Rye Beach, N. H., in the hands of its former managers. The petitions of the stockholders for the appointment of a Receiver and a sale of the property in consequence of alleged frauds on the part of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, which owns a majority of the capital stock, will be heard before Judge Morton, of the Supreme Court, on Friday next.

Amusing the Baby.

When the baby is just able to open its little unused eyes it is first induced to gaze upon the lamp. The infant, with weak, pinkish, half-open eyes, is a sufferer beyond any power to tell of or get relief from its own woes, and yet the torment of making it gaze at "ze putty yed yight" is supposed to be exquisitely amusing. After the bother with the sun and lamp, the baby is jumped at, screamed at, and otherwise startled, until its nerves are disturbed beyond ordinary quieting. It is a subject of marvel to most people that so many children die in infancy, but to an observing and reflecting mind the wonder is that any children grow to maturity. When you and I feel miserable we want to be left in quiet. Repose is the sweetest remedy for our nervous or other ills, but baby is trotted, bounced, toted, "ketchy-ketchied," chucked under its chin, poked in its cheeks, or somebody's thumb is thrust into its toothless mouth irrespective of a need of ablution, and then if baby isn't happy it is reputed very irritable. Tickling the baby's feet, creeping the fingers like the motion of a mouse across its breast, and up into its fat, sensitive neck-wrinkles, is another mode of amusing baby. Of course the child laughs, and the idiots who torment it forget that it is the same expression with which they reply to a similar process from the hand of some mischievous, but torturing, friend; and yet we all know that this laugh from a man is an hysterical outcry of nervous irritability. When the laugh ceases weariness brings weeping, or perhaps a restless and unrefreshing sleep, followed by depression, and probably by indigestion and colic. Nothing should ever be done to startle a child—even a too frequent playing of bopeep, if violent, has been known to bring on St. Vitus' dance with delicate organizations. All surprises are dangerous to the nervous system, just as all sudden atmospheric or dietetic changes are very unhealthy, and sometimes fatal. If music is selected to please the young child's ears, it should be gentle and soothing.—*Metropolitan.*

A female Justice of the Peace in Wyoming had to stop to pin up her hair while solemnly sentencing a prisoner to three months in jail.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—WHY PAY HIGH rents when equal to rents will be saved as payments for house and lot worth $2,500 to $3,000? West Side, gilt-edge. Inquire of H. O. STONE, Room 9, 148 East Madison-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY AT Englewood, near depot and schools, for farm of 100 acres in DuPage County. HULBURD & CO., 168 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE—WE WISH TO exchange $100,000 worth of timber and coal lands in West Virginia for good improved or unimproved real estate in this city; will pay part in cash. This land is all covered with heavy whitewood and white oak timber, and underlaid with from one to five veins of coal, and containing in many places more than 20 feet in thickness. Two or three thousand acres on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The oak timber used by the Central Pacific Railroad of California is shipped from this immediate neighborhood, being carried by railroad to Richmond, and from thence by vessel around the Horn to San Francisco. Staves are also shipped in large quantities to various European markets at large profits. Great abundance of iron ore is also found there of a very superior quality. For further particulars, address
SPERRY, RITCHIE & CO., Tallmadge, O.,
Or inquire of WILLIAM M. DEE,
Corner Franklin and Adams-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH Park-av. for residence on State or South Dearborn-st., south of Thirty-ninth. House and lot on State-st. for an avenue lot. A lot on Third-av. for a residence on South Side. A lot on South Dearborn-st. for a good rig. PETER SHIMP, 1780 State-st., corner of Thirty-eighth.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID MILL AND BEST water-power in Illinois for inside improved. Elegant residence on North Side for residence west of Union Park. Clear inside property for farm near city. $85,000 clear residence property for business property. Will assume. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—$15,000 WORTH OF NICE COUNTRY property; would take fine residence and assume, city lots, business property, nice suburban on North Side, or stock of merchandise. R. KENNEDY, 121 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE—100 WEST SIDE LOTS, 5-ACRE blocks, near station, fine soil for fruit, at a sacrifice. 107 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—28 LOTS, IRVING PARK; 280 acres choice farm and timbered land in Wisconsin; 1,280 acres walnut timbered and prairie farm land in Arkansas; 5,000 acres pine and cotton lands in Georgia, anything good. J. F. LATSHAW, Room 21, 77 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE GOOD UNINCUMbered lots, near depot and school, at Evanston, to exchange for good business property in city. Will assume or pay a cash difference. HARBERT, RICHARDS & CO., Room 26, 162 East Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF REDEMPTION IN No. 78 Canalport-av.; incumbrance $2,000; will exchange for general merchandise. Address T. W. BLACKMAN, No. 4 North Fourth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—LAW LIBRARY—IN EXCHANGE FOR good, unimproved land in Michigan, Illinois, or Wisconsin. GEO. H. WHITE, Hoopeston, Ill.

WANTED—LUMBER IN EXCHANGE FOR MARble front house on one of the leading avenues in this city. L 45, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE — PICTURES, framed, and order for a No. 1 piano, for furniture, carpets, horse and buggy, or any personal property. Address K 15, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LADY DESIRING TO ENGAGE IN MILLINERY, dressmaking, or light profitable business, small capital, in excellent location, can hear of such by calling at Room 8 Howe Building, corner State and Jackson-sts.

A PARTY WITH $500 CASH, WHO HAS NO OBjection to travel, can learn of a safe, honorable, and very profitable business by addressing or calling on C. W. ARMSTRONG, Room 11 McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

AN EXCELLENT GROCERY STOCK WITH FIXtures complete for sale, in one of the finest business locations in the city. Thorough investigation invited at the store, 971 West Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, NICELY FURnished, for sale; 30 boarders; doing good paying business; located on West Washington-st., near Sangamon. Address F 16, Tribune office.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—STORE TO RENT; fixtures for sale. Location good. Apply at 131 East Van Buren-st.

HORSES AND STOCK OF A LIVERY STABLE IN good condition for sale. One of the best stands in the city, in a first-class neighborhood, with from 30 to 35 boarding-horses. Withdrawal from business is the reason for selling out. Terms cash, but will accept part in good real estate. Reasonable rent to a good purchaser. Call at 165 Randolph-st., in basement.

I WILL SELL MY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A real estate and loan business that will pay $2,000 per annum. Business established in 1869. Other business the only object in selling. Address B 150, Tribune office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—THE OLD, WELL-established, and most successful lumber business in Central Illinois, situated at Bunker Hill, on the line of I. & St. L. Railroad, is offered for sale. To any party wishing a thoroughly safe, reliable, and lucrative business, this is a chance seldom offered, it being the only lumber-yard in this territory, and the business being in the most flourishing condition. Terms and reasons for selling such as will satisfy any one meaning business and really desirous of improving a good opportunity. For particulars, address F. W. CROSS, proprietor, Bunker Hill, Ill.

PHOTOGRAPH-GALLERY AT GENEVA LAKE, Wis., for sale. Population, from 2,000 to 3,000. Persons wishing information call at 231 West Madison-st., at 10 a. m., office of National Copying Company.

WANTED—TO SELL AN INTEREST IN A CASH retail commercial business in which the sales are $1,000 per week. $3,000 to $5,000 required. Address P. O. Box 318.

THE BEST CASH GROCERY ON THE WEST SIDE for sale cheap for cash; the best of reasons for selling. Inquire at 187 West Harrison-st.

$75—CIGAR STAND; STOCK AND CHANCE; first-class trade; best location in city. Other business; must sell. DELIGHT'S, 158 East Madison-st.

$200 WILL PURCHASE A HALF INTEREST in a cigar-store, or will sell out, as I have to attend to outside business. Inquire at 286 South Clark-st., from 4 to 9 p. m.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1869.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED BUSINESS property at low prices for cash.
A first-class improved farm 15 miles from the city on railway.
Acre property on C., B. & Q. R. R., between limits and Riverside, cheap for cash.
Fine suburban place, entirely furnished, at Riverside.
Lots on Ogden-av., between Western and California-avs.
Brick house, 50 feet ground, &c., on Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.
Two houses on West Adams-st., near Aberdeen.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 166 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE BARGAIN—SOUTH-east corner Rush and Indiana-sts., 50x100 feet; only $200 per foot. Terms to suit customer. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAIN—230x287 FEET on Forty-eighth-st., two blocks from Kenwood Depot, at an extraordinary bargain, a beautiful grove lot; belongs to a non-resident, who will sell at a great sacrifice if sale can be effected this week. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—120 SOUTH LEAVitt-st.; store and lot No. 728 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, one of the best locations for retail trade in the city. Also, an elegant brick residence corner Van Buren and Leavitt-sts., 100 feet front; grounds beautifully laid out. Will sell on terms to suit.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT farm lands, four lots on Madison-st., near Lincoln, two of them improved. Inquire on the premises, No. 749 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE NEAR UNION Park and Ashland-av.; would take small house for first payment, if clear of incumbrance. Address V 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY and basement marble front house No. 39 Twenty-fifth-st., with brick barn, all modern improvements, splendid location; price very low, terms easy. Apply to C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Room 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—I CAN OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS A limited number of acre tracts from 1 to 5 acres at very low prices. Those seeking small investments call on or address ALEX H. GUNN, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100x125 ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-fifth-st.; east front; $90 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! 75 FEET on Ogden-av., near Jackson-st., 50 feet of which fronts on two streets; an extra-fine property; call and see plat and make an offer. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOT 13, STONE'S ADDITION to Chicago, on Forty-seventh-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen. F. J. WHEELER, 157 South Clark-st., Room 11.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY A 2-STORY HOUSE and 2 lots at Park Ridge; $300 down and $20 per month.
$2,000 will buy a good old-fashioned 2-story brick house, barn, and 4 lots (a good corner), sidewalk on two sides, at Park Ridge; $300 down, $25 monthly for balance.
$1,000 will buy a good 7-room cottage and lot at Evanston; $200 down, and $15 monthly for balance.
$1,000 will buy a 7-room cottage and two lots at Desplaines; $200 down, and $15 monthly for balance; a good piano taken towards one of the above places. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HERE'S A BARGAIN—NEAT COTtage and 5 acres, well supplied with fruit, situated in one of the pleasantest towns on Fox River; society first-class, schools, churches, and railroad depots; accommodations ample for getting to and from the city at different hours of the day. For particulars, description, price, terms, etc., call on G. B. GRIFFIN, real estate dealer, 154 Madison-st., corner LaSalle.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND—Several choice lots on principal streets at low prices and very easy terms. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK IN THORNTON OF 50 lots, 25x125; a speculation; only $250 for the whole block. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT CRAWFORD, ADJOINing city limits (C., B. & Q. R. R.) H. P. & J. CRAWFORD, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 1, or on premises.

FOR SALE—$150 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years my homestead in Winetka; house has 13 rooms, cemented cellar, Culver furnace, and ample cisterns; grounds front 520 feet on Lake-av.; same on Lake Michigan. Inquire at my office, 240 South Water-st. ARTEMAS CARTER.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses and lots at prices and terms to suit anybody. The finest property and best bargains of any suburb of Chicago. S. B. BOWLES, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT GLENCOE, 1½-story house, 10 rooms, brick cellar, one block from depot, corner lot, 198x210 feet, covered with large trees. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MY RESIDENCE AT Hinsdale, a first-class 9-room house and large lot. JAMES EGGLESTON, 78 Monroe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE LITTLE farm of 60 acres (50 under cultivation, 10 in timber), in Laporte County, Ind., 3 miles from the City of Laporte, 60 miles from Chicago. A fine 2-story brick dwelling, 2 barns, outhouses, and a large variety of small fruits, and a splendid orchard; situated on a fine elevation, sloping to the southwest, commanding a delightful view of Pine Lake and its islands. For particulars address JACOB WILE, Laporte Ind., or JOHN J. MILLER, 1209 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—THREE BUSINESS BLOCKS IN EXchange for first-class clear property; will assume, and if necessary will pay cash; must be bargains; I mean business. HAIR, 174 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT MARTIN'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, 182 and 184 STATE-ST. REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC., WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AT 10 O'CLOCK. AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, including 10 excellent driving, business, and work horses, warranted sound and kind; 6 cheap horses, fine top and open buggies, fine large phaeton, Concord business wagons, new and second-hand double and single harness, saddles, bridles, whips, etc.
Also, very superior saddle pony, warranted sound, kind, and gentle; a handsome animal, saddle, bridle, etc.
Also, fine black horse, 16½ hands, buggy, and harness; the horse is a splendid traveler, and fully warranted.
The attention of the public is called to the fact that we make no misrepresentations, the purchasers of all horses sold under warranty having 24 hours trial allowed. The money refunded if goods are not as represented. THOS. H. MARTIN, Auctioneer.

A GENTLEMAN'S WHOLE RIG TO BE SOLD ON account of death; a very handsome, fast, black, stylish mare, 6 years of age, as handsome as a painting; a set of nearly new rubber-trimmed harness, and a nearly new top buggy; will be sold at a sacrifice. Call at the barn rear of residence No. 1002 Indiana-av.

A COAN & TENBROEKE SQUARE BOX TOP buggy, a Brewster speeding wagon, a track sulky, a Kimball jump seat, pony willow phaeton, Dayton trade wagon, and several other second-hand vehicles, in excellent order and low prices. PENNOYER & CO., 302 and 304 Wabash-av.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGTON-ST. HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT 10 A. M. Ample time given to test all horses sold under warrantee.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ETC., OF MANVILLE'S, Hooker's, Dibble's, Armstrong's, and other standard New Haven makers; also agent for Kean & Lines' landaus, coupes, etc., and of Lyon & Lines' Syracuse, N.Y., fine light buggies, with new Stivers' side-bar spring; all at low prices. 236 Wabash-av. F. L. SMITH.

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, PARK PHAETONS, rockaways, jump-seats, slide-seats, 2 and 3 spring top-phaetons, C-spring phaetons, pony panel and basket phaetons. A great variety of top and open buggies, etc., at reasonable prices. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—TROTTER JUDGE GLIDDON; CAN make 2:40 or better to wagon; 8 years old, perfectly sound, dark brown, 16 hands high; a splendid animal, but with no record. Also 5-year-old stallion by son of Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Mambrino Chief; very desirable stock horse and fast trotter. No. 15 Dexter Park.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH—A sound 5-year-old buggy horse, side spring buggy, and fine harness for $125; one fast horse for $125; and an old worker for $35, at Mrs. HOGAN'S barn, 360 West Polk-st., near Halsted.

FOR SALE—AT 163 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—TEN horses, in yesterday from Monee; one span 2,500, 6 years old, and sound; one span, mates, young and sound; either will show 3:30. Your choice of the others for $85. They are all warranted; besides, you can take them and try them before you pay one dollar.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BLACK HORSES, HARness, and English dog-cart. Dirt cheap for cash if sold by 11 o'clock. 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A 5-YEAR-OLD BLACK mare, a fine traveler, sound and gentle; goes single or double. Inquire at 248 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRAFT HORSE 5 years old; also express wagon. 110 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR LARGE MULES, SEVERAL cheap workers; will exchange span workers for single horse. 58 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH DOG CART (TILBURY), with heavy silver-plated tandem harness; both best London make and good as new. Apply at Palmer House Stables, Wabash-av.

FIRST-CLASS PASTURAGE, WITH PLENTY water and shade, good, careful attention, can be had for horses at Atwood-Place Stock Farm, 3½ miles from the city limits. Terms reasonable. Address CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, Riverside, Ill.

WANTED—WITHIN 10 DAYS, 20 HORSES, 6 OR 8 years old, medium weight, must be sound and perfect, in exchange for suburban property and Western lands. M. DUNN, 97 Washington-st., Room 4.

WORK WANTED FOR A TEAM AND TRUCK IN A wholesale house; new rig; work cheap if steady job. Address C 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD FAMILY HORSE cheap for cash. K 55, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO STOCK RAISERS AND farmers: The advertiser has a large farm in Missouri, also two ranches in Kansas, all near railroads. Has a large herd of Short-Horns, graded, common, and Texas stock; also a herd of Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. He desires to engage in raising Horses, Mules, Sheep; also Dairying. He desires a partner with capital to engage in the business and to take charge of a store. Address STOCK RAISER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FLOUR-MILL IN THIS city; four run of burrs; in good running order; $8,000 or more; a good chance for a man of integrity. Apply to OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO INTROduce new and successful patent; no risk; profit not under $3,000 a year. Address H 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH IN WELL established real estate business that has paid $30,000 in three years; energy, experience, and temperate habits required. GEO. H. WHITE, Hoopeston, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600, IN A PROFITable manufacturing business in full running order; those with necessary capital and who mean business, apply at Factory before 10 a. m. 46 South Desplaines-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD CORRESPONDENT or salesman, with $1,000, in a light manufacturing and office business. Address D 55, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE, 382 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Green; machines sold on monthly payments and rented. A. J. MELCHERT, Agent.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 30,000 OLD BRICK; ALSO some lumber as good as new, or will trade for a horse or express rig. Apply at 682 Clinton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST., NEAR MADISON—GOOD board, with pleasant rooms, for married couple or single gentlemen or ladies, $4.50 to $6.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—VERY INVITING ROOMS neatly furnished and very attractive for married couples or young gents. Also, nice single room; table first-class; all modern comforts; terms moderate; only half block from Madison-st. cars; location unexcelled.

51 ASHLAND-AV., FRONTING PARK—ROOMS to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at $5 and $6 per week.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY-FURnished single room, with board, $5 to $5.50 per week. Day board, $4.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO NICELY-furnished parlor suites, front and back, with board. Day-boarders accommodated.

347 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A NICE, LARGE ROOM furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board for two gentlemen, or gent and wife; references required.

388 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

IN VICINITY OF UNION PARK, A NICELY FURnished front room and alcove to rent, with first-class board. Family private. Address Q 17, Tribune office.

WITH BOARD—A FEW VERY DELIGHTFUL rooms with all modern conveniences and private entrances, and piazza, with croquet grounds; private family, excellent table; location a short distance above Ashland-av.; references exchanged. Address J 1, Tribune office.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FURNISHED PARLORS and rooms, with bath-room, with or without board, $4 to $7 per week. Day boarders wanted.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED or unfurnished front rooms, with board; terms moderate.

608 WABASH-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED front parlor to rent; also pleasant third-story front room; day board furnished.

806 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE FURnished room, with large closet, hot and cold water in room, with board; also, barn; references.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR THIRTY-FIRST-ST. — A private family will take one or two gentlemen to board. Address F 20, Tribune office.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHed rooms to rent, with first-class accommodations for families or gentlemen.

134 AND 136 MICHIGAN-ST. — GENTLEMEN and ladies can get neatly-furnished rooms, with good table and bath-room, for $5 and $6 per week.

243 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN—A PLEASant second-story front room, with bed-room off, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board, for two; also single room for a gentleman.

ON NORTH SIDE—A FEW DESIRABLE AND well-furnished room, with board, in private family; location pleasant and convenient; terms moderate. Address H 35, Tribune office.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Room, with board, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $7 to $10 per week; day-board, $5 per week.

Country.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL—THIS ELEGANT hotel on the lake-shore, one hour's ride from the city, will be open for guests on Thursday, the 27th inst. Parties will please apply for rooms at the hotel or by letter. CLEVELAND & BURNS.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY LIVING ALONE DESIRES A LADY boarder; one of cheerful disposition and attractive in appearance. Address MRS. W, Tribune office.

A LADY WILL GIVE ROOM, BOARD, AND washing to a couple for two months for loan of $50. Address L 85, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—I WISH BOARD FOR SELF AND WIFE; must have front room; located between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; state terms and location. Address K 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN THE COUNTRY FOR SMALL FAMILY within two or three hours ride of city; with a Methodist family preferred, and where there will be few or no other boarders. Table and accommodations must be first-class. Please give full particulars. Address, for ten days, L 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, South Side, by a gentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate. Address, J. HUTCHINSON, 441 Portland-av.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A FEW WEEKS, a comfortable room, with board, in a private family; South Side preferred. Address J 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE, EAST OF CLARK-st., and not south of Ohio-st., by two young gentlemen who have prejudices strongly in favor of living in a private family. Address T J 31, in care 33 South Clark-st.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND BOY WANT a large, well-furnished room with board in a private family (Episcopal preferred) where there are no other boarders; Indiana, Prairie, Wabash, or Michigan-avs. Address C 60, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A LOAN OF $600 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR. WILL pay $75 commission and 10 per cent; secure it on a 120 acre farm which cost $2,200; title A No. 1. Address P.S, 1780 State-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLATerals, mortgages bought and sold; borrowers and investors solicited. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 118 Fifth-av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE OR COLLATERAL securities.
J. K. RODGERS, Room 8, 133 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, in sums of $1,500 and upwards. Apply at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 138 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $3,000 ON APproved real estate. BARKER, BUELL & WAIT, Room 18, 71 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES OF INterest on improved real estate security in Chicago and Cook County; building loans a specialty. H. M. WILCOX, Room 5, 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

SEVERAL LOANS TO MAKE FOR EIGHT OR TEN years on first-rate real estate security. Principals address HARVEY, care the City Savings Bank, corner of Fifth-av. and Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE; IMPROVED preferred; 9 to 10 per cent; $2,000 and upwards. J. H. BISSELL, 88 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT—WE DESIRE some applications on good inside improved or unimproved property. Can also make building loans. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

U. S. LAND WARRANTS—15,000 ACRES FOR sale in bulk or lots to suit. Inquire or address J. F. BARNETT, 84 and 86 State-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW, FOR THREE OR FIVE years, $7,000 on good unincumbered property worth $20,000; will pay 8 per cent semi-annually in advance. Address E 85, Tribune office.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE A FEW BUILDing loans on inside property at low rates; can close up at once. 100 East Washington-st. O. SMITH & SON.

WANTED—LOAN OF $100,000 FOR FIVE YEARS at 7 per cent, on improved Chicago business property renting for $15,000. Address, for five days, J 85, Tribune office.

$3,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT, WITHOUT commission, on first-class Chicago real estate. Address, giving full description of property, M 75, Tribune office.

$3,000. I HAVE IN HAND $3,000 TO LOAN for a term of years on first-class real estate security. WILLIAM DICKINSON, 13 Oriental Building.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, at 10 per cent, and $4,000 at 9 per cent, 5 or 8 years. Address L 68, Tribune office.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Apply to M. D. HARDIN, Room 44, No. 97 Clark-st.

$7,000 OR LESS TO LOAN ON FARMS WITHin 50 miles of Chicago. HUNTING & CO., 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

$75,000 OF BALANCE OF PURCHASE OR loan paper on central property wanted; and money to loan in sums from $3,000 to $10,000. ISAAC H. PRICE, 188 Madison-st., Room 9.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property in sums of $5,000 to $10,000. Open only for this week. PLATER & HATTERMAN, Real Estate Offices, 440 Milwaukee-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ESTRAY, A LARGE COW, DARK brown, cut in one ear, with calf. Address 44 West Kinzie-st., Northwestern car-shops, Town of Cicero. Inquire for CHARLES EKLUND.

LOST—ON EMERALD-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., a pocketbook containing a large sum of money. A reward will be given for it at 510 Emerald-av.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER; large ears and long tail; had on a small brass chain. A liberal reward will be paid for her return. JOHN A. ELLIOTT, 1166 Prairie-av.

LOST—ON A TWENTY-SECOND-ST. CAR, BEtween Clark and Honore-sts., a dark-brown pocket-book lined with red, containing a sum of money. Liberal reward if left at 19 Honore-st., or at REED'S Temple of Music, Van Buren-st.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN DOG, WITH collar, with owner's name on it. A liberal reward will be paid for returning him to EDEN'S Tremont House Barber Shop.

LOST—A WHITE BULL-DOG, WITH EARS AND tail cut. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 181 and 183 West Lake-st.

LOST—ON 23D OF MAY—THREE MILCH COWS—A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to 130 Bushnell-st.

LOST—AN OLD DIARY POCKET-BOOK CONtaining $41, and some old gold, either in Gossage's dry goods store, or on State to Madison, thence to Western-av. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning to F. P. ALLAIRE, 90 Twenty-fifth-st.

LOST—ON 18TH INST., GOLD WRITING PEN AND holder. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 143 West Washington-st.

$5 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN ON 21ST, from Higgins' packing house, Union Stock Yards, a small Cherokee cow, red and white, a little of the horns sawed off and one letter on the left hip, and a belt around the neck. Any person returning the same to John O'Brien, will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED—TO any one returning tin box containing papers of no value to any one but myself. D. W. JENKINSON, 225 State-st.

BOOKS.

BARGAINS IN STANDARD AND OTHER BOOKS. Good prices paid for books, magazines, and music. MILLER'S Cheap Book Store, 102 Madison-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND BOOKS. Very low prices for stationery. Will pay $5 for Webster's Dictionary. GILBERT, 165 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID (AND no questions asked) for the return of pocketbook and contents taken from a lady in a Wabash-av. omnibus Monday afternoon, May 24. Address G M, 24, 237 West Adams-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—232 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—3-STORY and basement marble front. F. C. TAYLOR, Room 5 Honore Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 1073 Wabash-av., No. 169 Twenty-fourth-st. Inquire at 1053 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND COTTAGES ON THE West Side. Also suite of 6 rooms in Thompson's Block, modern improvements, suitable for housekeeping; rent low to good tenant. WM. H. THOMPSON, 389 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 rooms, modern improvements, 296 West Randolph-st. Apply to Mr. HERVEY, Room 13 Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—HOTEL OF 44 ROOMS, IN FIRST-CLASS location; low rent to good party. J. M. PESTANA, 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE (ON CORNER) near Lincoln Park, 10 rooms, water, gas, and bath; rent low. C. S. WALLER, 41 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 116 THROOP-st., with stable, 10 rooms, gas-fixtures, water, etc., $35 a month. Inquire of owner, 294 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE COTTAGE HOUSE WITH SIX rooms and garret; cellar and bath-room in basement, No. 353 Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park, $25 per month.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms, with all conveniences and barn, South Side. J. H. HILL, Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON NOBLE-av., in the grove, north city limits, for $15, which is really worth $25. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, TWO FIRST-class brick houses; all improvements and barns; two lines street-cars; nice locality in all respects. CHARLES N. HALE, 152 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE 9 Fillmore-st., near Western-av.; large grounds; $15 per month. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, Lexington-st. and Western-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, very desirable for small family; will take part payment in board if agreeable. Rare chance for satisfactory family. 235 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—77 ARTESIAN-AV., COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms in first-class order to a good family without children. Inquire at Room 26, 278 State-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—BRICK RESIDENCE, 14 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for the summer or a longer time; extensive lake view and large grounds; convenient to depots, churches, schools, etc., or for sale. Address T 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, AT WASHINGTON Heights, new 5-room cottage; excellent water, hard and soft; convenient to depot; $10. Inquire at the Post-Office.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—A NEW TWO-STORY house and 5 acres of rich and highly cultivated land, only $15 per month. C. E. BROWNE, Room 11, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES IN Mendel Block, corner of Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Inquire of the janitor in building.

TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE (INDIANA-ST., east of Clark), parlor room, with or without library-room, unfurnished, in private family. References required. Address E 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping; also sleeping-rooms, near Grand Pacific Hotel. 10 Sherman-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS DOWN-town, nicely furnished and unfurnished, only one flight stairs. 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—CONVENIENT ROOMS FURNISHED for housekeeping, $2 or $3 per week, to respectable parties without children. 557 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; rent reduced. 195 East Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS IN NEW BRICK HOUSE ON corner; all modern improvements; at 208 West Harrison-st. Also 5 rooms, 14 Pierce-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS CONvenient for housekeeping, or with board, in private family. 267½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap, in Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 204 Dearborn-st., two blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN THE MARBLE-FRONT buildings 274 and 276 State-st., finished in the best style, and will accommodate about fifty boarders. Apply to J. M. W. JONES, 104 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen who wish a pleasant and cheerful home; Everything first-class, and every comfort for those willing to pay for such accommodations, at 26 Aberdeen-st., near Madison, east of Union Park.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS IN a brick house, third door south of Monroe-st. 115 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE SOUTHWEST CORNER CLARK and Washington-sts., formerly occupied by the American Express Company.
Also, Store 118 South Clark-st., both in the Exchange Building.
Two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 36 Rush-st.
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, 208 Illinois-st.
Two-story and basement brick dwelling, 206 Illinois-st.
Two store-rooms, West Van Buren-st., west of Peoria-st.
Offices in Exchange Building to rent cheap.
Apply to Room 43 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE FIELD & LEITER'S WHOLE-sale house, No. 264 Madison-st., brick store and basement for $2,500. Inquire of C. G. ROBERTS at Silverman's bank.

TO RENT—WITH FIXTURES, GROCERY STORE 622, corner of West Madison and Paulina-sts.; store in fine order. A. BLAKE, 558 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $20, STORE, 4 ROOMS, AND summer-kitchen. 305 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, AND 3 rooms, convenient for housekeeping; $25 a month, at 735 Lake-st.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER STORE, NORTH-west corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—½ OR ¼ HARDWARE STORE 118 EAST Randolph-st., three doors east of Clark, very central, good location for wholesale trade. Desk-room on first floor to rent; cheapest rent in city. Call at store.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN NIXON BUILDING, north-east corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN BUILDING 126 Clark-st. P. D. HAMILTON, Room 2.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN 69 RANdolph-st. Room 10, 124 South Clark-st., S. R. HAVEN.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, THE WHOLE OR ANY part of the finely-lighted building, 60x56, two stories and basement, corner Clinton and Quincy-sts., lately occupied as a machine-shop by H. H. Scoville. BROWN BROTHERS, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—COAL YARD, CENTRALLY LOCATED, with good railroad connections. Rent low to good party. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Room 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—DOCK, 150 FEET FRONT, ON SOUTH Branch near Polk-st.; in good order. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Room 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—DOCK—150 FEET RIVER FRONT, NEAR Twenty-second-st. bridge; railroad track on the property. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEW AND WELL-FINISHED HOTEL, corner of Drexel and Oakwood boulevards. Inquire of GEORGE L. FORD & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER BASEMENT 48X90, very light and dry, under Halsted-st. Opera-House, northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM JUNE 1, A ROOM on first or second floor, on State, Madison, or Clark-st., suitable for the sale of a line of notions at wholesale. Rent must be low. Address, stating location and terms, F 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE 8 OR 9 room house furnished, in neighborhood of Fairview or Oakwood stations; can give unexceptionable references. Address with particulars, Post-Office, care Carrier No. 32.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE 4-ROOM COTTAGE in first-class locality, West Side. Don't answer unless locality is first class. Address R, Clifton House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms, centrally located on North, South, or West Sides, in good repair, by a prompt-paying tenant; or will take two flats on South Side. Address M 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—EAST OF STATE-ST., AND north of Thirtieth, a house with 8 to 10 rooms; modern improvements; not to exceed $50. Address SMITH & BUXBAUM, 200 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER suitable for light manufacturing; rent must be low. State terms and location for two days. Address C 5, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS—BRAND NEW AND VERY ELEGANT INSTRUMENTS OF
F. C. LIGHTE, HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,
MEYER & SONS, W. P. EMERSON,
STEINMETZ & CO., NEWTON & CO.,
AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.
Bought at ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN NEW YORK CITY. ALL WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
We are determined to close the entire lot out without delay, and have fixed the prices far below the actual first cost to the manufacturer.
SAMPLE OF PRICES:
Magnificent $700 rosewood pianoforte, 7⅓-octaves, overstrung bass, agraffe, French grand action, etc., warranted for five years, for $350.
Brand new 7⅓-octave pianoforte, with all very latest improvements, the manufacturer's price of which is $650, warranted, for $325.
A splendid, entirely new, 7⅓-octave pianoforte, for $310.
ALSO,
a few good second-hand pianofortes, at from $75 to $200. Some of them equal to new.
MARTIN,
Residence No. 673 Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ON EASY TERMS, A very fine piano, nearly new. Can be seen at PROSSER'S Piano Room, 215 State-st., near Adams.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND repaired and made equal to new, at the organ factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

PIANO FOR SALE—$150 CASH WILL BUY A good 7-octave piano. Apply at 244 North LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PIANO tuner and repairer; would like a permanent situation. Can give good reference. Address for one week D. J. BROOK, Sandwich, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HARDWOOD COUNTER, WITH glasses, cashier's window, and desk, in good order, suitable for bank, real estate, or insurance office. Apply at City Savings Bank, corner Fifth-av. and Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SHELVING, STORE fixtures, etc., at 98 State-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING 210 EAST MADIson-st.; building to be removed. Inquire at 154 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—PARTIES IN WANT OF A DERRICK can purchase one at a low figure at No. 90 West Washington-st. INTERNATIONAL PIPE CO.

FOR SALE—LANDSCAPE LAWN MOWER AT 69 West Adams-st. Price $16.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS, TENTS, ALL kinds and sizes, new and second hand, with camp equipage of most improved kinds. Apply at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

Trades.

WANTED—DOOR-MOLDERS TO GO IN COUNtry. Apply at 212 South Water-st.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS FOR TRIMming work at planing-mill on West Fourteenth-st., between Lumber-st. and Stewart-av.

WANTED—GOOD COAT-MAKER AT 384 WEST Madison-st. WALSH.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS AT 508 Michigan-av., at 7 o'clock. Be ready to go to work.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT HUNTER & COLWELL'S carriage factory, 275 Archer-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS-FINISHER, one accustomed to jobbing; none but a first-class workman need apply. EDWARD SMEETH'S Copper and Brass Works, Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS AND LABORERS corner Barney and Wright-sts., Englewood, Ill. Call to-day if you want a good job. S. B. NICHOLS.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER; STEADY WORK; must be a good workman. PHOENIX FUR. CO., 672 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MINER WITH MEANS to work a rich gold-mine; buildings, machinery, and mill are all on the mine. Address V 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, TWO OR THREE paper-hangers; none but the best workmen need apply; at BRAIDWOOD & SONS', 654 West Lake-st.

WANTED — PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS, corner Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., Hyde Park, close by South Park station I. C. R. R., and two blocks south of dummy station.

WANTED—A MILLER AT 66 AND 68 NORTH Canal-st.; none but those that can come well recommended need apply.

WANTED—JOINERS AND CABINET-MAKERS to make window screens, and a good man to take measurements and fit. Apply corner Ohio and Kingsbury-sts.

WANTED—CYLINDER AND GORDON PRESS feeders at 146 Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE SEWED AND pegged calf boots; must be a good workman. Apply at 17 North State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD-BAKER AT 886 West Lake-st.; one who can make good rolls, French and rye bread.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—15 RAILROAD LABORERS; FREE fare; 10 farm hands; 10 saw-mill hands. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS; FREE fare; 10 laborers for Michigan; also, saw-mill and quarry hands. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE SALESMEN EVERYWHERE to sell our carpet-stretcher, friction mats, no chimney burner, chromos, sewing machine, castors, lead-pencils, paper and envelopes, needles, glass-cutters, knife-sharpeners, needle-books, and 100 other fast-selling articles. Particulars free. E. M. LININGTON & BRO., 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESmen with established trade. Must have had experience in selling hosiery, notions, and white goods by sample. Address COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia, stating experience, amount, and location of trade, etc.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL MAGIC BLUE, GLASS cutters, sharpeners, and all the best 25c and 50c articles in America. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st. Room 19.

WANTED—WHITE PORTER; MUST COME WELL recommended. Address E 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL MEANS. RARE chance to make money. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—MEN IN SEARCH OF BUSINESS TO call and see the easiest plan in America to make an honest living—$1 samples free. Men of genteel appearance and average tact can easily make $75 a week on small capital. No boys, common peddlers, nor street-talkers wanted. Call or address RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OF GOOD BUSINESS qualities to employ and superintend canvassers in districts of 5 to 20 counties in any of the States west or southwest of the Alleghany Mountains. Business strictly legitimate and a chance for a live, energetic man to make from $400 to $800 monthly, which can be shown upon investigation. None but responsible men need apply, and no letters answered. Call in person for three days at 514 North Clark-st., up stairs, left side; 10 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—SOLICITORS. GOOD TALKERS AND hard workers. Liberal arrangements. Call at 156 Washington-st., Room 5, in the forenoon.

WANTED — AN OFFICE-BOY (PROTESTANT) living at home. One who can give good reference and write a fair hand. Permanent situation. DELANEY, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. Good pay and nice home. Call at 63 Lake-av., below Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 757 Wabash-av. Inquire Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON (No Irish), at 115 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING ROOM GIRL THAT speaks German. Apply at No. 22 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, or a girl to do the work except washing. Apply at No. 7 Groveland-park.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT GENERAL housework and one to cook, wash, and iron. Swede, Norwegian, or German preferred. Good wages. Apply at No. 74 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at No. 452 Belden-av. North Side.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 107 NORTH DEARborn-st., a first-class cook, washer, and ironer; to a girl who thoroughly understands her work, and is willing, good wages will be paid; no other need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK, ALSO a seamstress for family sewing, at 288 Erie-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, at 347 Indiana-st., North Side; private family.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 41 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN OR GIRL TO GO to Iowa. Inquire from 9 to 10 a. m. C. B. INGALLS.

WANTED—THE BEST OF PLACES WILL BE furnished to good cooks and girls for general housework at the office of the GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, Room 10, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; only three in family; good wages. 673 Hubbard-st., corner of Robey.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework (except washing) at 278 Thirty-first-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

WANTED—AT METROPOLITAN HOTEL FIVE kitchen girls.

WANTED— TWO RELIABLE SWEDE GIRLS, one as cook, the other as second girl and to do plain sewing. Inquire at No. 128 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IMMEDIATELY AT 33 North Water-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, German preferred. 163 South Paulina-st., corner Van Buren.

WANTED—A GIRL; ONE THAT CAN COOK, wash, and iron. Inquire at 1175 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework in a small family. 75 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, RELIABLE GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 491 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 308 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; MUST go home at night; German preferred. Room 2, 168 Third-av., opposite Jones School.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK IN A small family near city limits, North Side; will pay good wages to one well recommended. Apply at office, No. 2 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages; reference required. Call at 732 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FEW KITCHEN-GIRLS, AT THE Duchatme House.

WANTED—ONE COOK, ONE DINING-ROOM girl, one chambermaid, at the Union Park Hotel, 521 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN PASTRY COOK, at Nevada Hotel, Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, Swede, Norwegian, or German preferred, at 73 Park-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER AT 38 SOUTH Halsted-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL 15 TO 17 YEARS old who understands how to take care of children, and make herself useful about the house. Good home for some one. Inquire at 209 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a child. American or German preferred. Apply at 229 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE AND chambermaid, in a small private family; good home and good wages to an experienced girl, who can furnish satisfactory reference. Norwegian or Swede preferred. Call at 287 West Randolph-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—APPRENTICE FOR DRESSMAKING at No. 1451 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VEST HANDS AT 145 CLARK-ST., Room 19. BEACH & TRIPP.

WANTED—TEN SHIRT-MAKERS, WITH MAchines, and 5 finishers, at 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT FINISHER. SAUNDERS, 215 West Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—ONE GIRL TO WASH IN LAUNDRY. Good wages and board with family. Apply at A. PETERS' Laundry, No. 93 East Kinzie-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS WORKing housekeeper. Will have entire charge. No one but such as called for here need apply. Call to-day at No. 137 West Jackson-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CALL AND SEE OUR WOVEN WIRE MATtress and Peerless Parlor Beds. They are the best in the market. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 East Madison-st.

WANTED—THE FURNITURE OF A BOARDING-house or hotel for cash. Address TOOHY BROS., Room 7 Bryan Block, 162 LaSalle-st., or 818 West Lake-st., city.

WE CAN SELL YOU A GOOD PARLOR SUIT, made from best materials, in the very latest style and most superior manner, below the cost of manufacture.
SAMPLE OF PRICES.
A $120 walnut and terry parlor suit, 7 pieces, puffing, $60. A $125 walnut and terry parlor suit, 7 pieces, puffing, $75. A $150 walnut and terry suit, 7 pieces, plush puffing, $75. A splendid walnut parlor suit, rich terry covering, worth $250, for $160. A rich carved walnut and silk brocatelle suit of 7 pieces, $125. A magnificent carved walnut and silk brocatelle suit, $150. Warranted first-class in every particular. MARTIN, Residence 673 Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale grocery or hardware house, by an experienced business man from the West; large acquaintance in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. Address M 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLESALE OR retail house, as bookkeeper or salesman. Best of reference given. Address A S G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man (Scandinavian) as clerk in store; hardware or grocery. Will work for moderate wages. Address B 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A young man of ten years' experience in double-entry bookkeeping. Business qualifications and address A 1. Good reference given. Address M 25, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER; thoroughly understands heating apparatus and repairs of pipes and engines; will do other work if required. Address G 56, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede); understands driving and care of horses; can milk; is willing to make himself useful. Address J 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family; is a good groom and driver; thoroughly understands the care of carriages and harness; good reference. Address J 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as coachman in a private family, who understands his business and willing to make himself useful, with first-class references. Please address O 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man in a private family. Understands the care of horses. Good references given. Address L 26, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW WITH SIX children desires a place in a good family for one of her boys, 11 years old, where he can make himself useful, for his board and clothing; the boy can be seen with his mother, at 713 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF energy, willing to devote all his time to his employer, wants employment. Address J. 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR TRAVeling agent for wholesale drug or paint and oil house; 12 years' experience in the Chicago trade. Address W, 99 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private house to do second work or take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at 128 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL OF 17 YEARS to do light kitchen work in a small private family. Best of references. 79 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVTE FAMILY TO do second work, take care of children, or general housework. Call at 229 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY two girls, first or second work, either in one family or neighbors. 197 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or to take care of children. Please call, for two days, at 72 Butternut-st. References given if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, washer, and ironer; also a girl to do up-stair work or take care of children in a respectable private family. No objection to traveling. Good reference if required. North Side preferred. Please call or address 131 Huron-st. immediately.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. No objections to every kind of work. Please call at 349 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or general housework, in a small private family. Please call at 580 Third-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN small family. Address 105 Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work, sew (neatly), or see to children. Please call at 81 Meagher-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. References given if required. Please call at 268 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Reference if required. Also, a place wanted for a good second girl. 127 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at Eagle Hotel, 20 West Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO DINing-room or second work in a boarding-house. Please call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 243 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GERMAN girls, one as cook and the other as second girl. Reference given. Apply at corner Twenty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook and the other as second girl or general housework. Please call at 74 Fourteenth-st. for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT English girl to do laundry work, or cook, wash, and iron. Please call at 764 State-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Please call at 33 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or take care of children in a private family; reference given. Call or address for two days 527 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference given. Call or address at 439 Arnold-st., near Twenty-seventh.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family, or do general housework in small family. Address E 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Good reference given if required. Call at 913 Arnold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GERMAN girls in private families. Please call at 552 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a first-class family to do general housework or cooking. Call at 1076 Wabash-av. for three days. No postal cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS Canadian girls as cooks, or will do housework, in a private family. Good references, city or country. 41 Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work in a private family. Can give good references if required. Please call at 304 West Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE TO do chamber or second work, the other as nurse-girl. Please address M and A, 267 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY CAPABLE girl to do general housework. Best of references. South Side preferred. 383 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family; is competent to take entire charge; South Side preferred. Apply 947 Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes to go out by the day; late from New York. Address F 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A private family, one who is willing to help with up stairs work. Call or address for 3 days No. 11 Vernon-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING or any kind of sewing in a family. Address MISS OSMAN, 809 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKer, to work by the day in families. Price, $1.50 per day. Address L 83, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady to take care of children; good references given. Address for 5 days 92 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse girl to take care of a child and can do sewing also. Call at 420 Arnold-st. between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth-sts. Best city reference given.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, honest woman, a few gentlemen's or families washing to do at home; is a good laundress, will give satisfaction. Please send your address to LAUNDRESS, 20 West Polk-st., up stairs in rear.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, AS housekeeper to a widower with children; is thoroughly competent. Address EDITH, Tribune office.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF female help of any nationality, suited at once. City or country. At Mrs. BAKER'S, 41 Fourteenth-st., bet Wabash and Michigan-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR ALL KINDS OF good female help. Call and be supplied by R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., corner of Clark. Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, ETC., BY A young lady who lacks experience, but is perfectly reliable and honest. Address C 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CONFECTIONERY by a young lady competent to take the entire charge. Address D 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience as assistant bookkeeper and cashier; best of references given. Address B 65, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PERFECT FIT IN KID GLOVES CAN ONLY BE obtained when tried on you by experienced fitters. Paris Glove-Store, 94 State-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at highest price. JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 207 South Clark-st. Mail orders promptly attended.

A RATTLING NEW INVENTION TO MAKE MONey—Agents wanted, city and country; large profits. W. H. REIFF, Manufacturer, Room 40 Ashland Block.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—ON SATURDAY, 29TH May, by order Joseph Jeschone, to close estate, at 24 North-av., one buggy and eight work horses, wagons, etc.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN WITH $5,000 desires to purchase an interest in a legitimate established business. Reference given and required. Address BUSINESS, Room 1 Masonic Building, Dearborn-st.

HAVE YOU BEDBUGS OR COCKROACHES? I exterminate them by contract, or sell the article warranted. Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 620 State-st.

KID GLOVES—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Our look-stitch Jouvin ladies' 2-button kid gloves, sold at $2 everywhere, we sell at $1.50, warranted and fitted to your hands before you buy. PARIS GLOVE STORE, 94 State-st.

WANTED—VAN VECHTEN & SNYDER'S COOK and DuPage County map; also, VanVechten's map of Chicago and suburbs, or any second hand maps. ANDREW M. HITT, 10 Major Block.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SODA COUNTER apparatus. Leave word where to be seen before 12 m. to-day. WRIGHT, 94 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, $100,000 WORTH OF SALAble merchandise, consisting of dry goods, notions, hardware, queensware, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, carpets, drugs, pipes, tobacco and cigars, wines and liquors. Prices must be cheap, and none need call except those meaning business; will pay half cash and balance in good trade. Call or address Room 14, No. 130 Madison-st., Chicago.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, 1 year	$12.00	Weekly, 1 year	$ 1.65
Tri-Weekly	6.50	Five copies	7.50
Sunday Edition, double sheet	3.00	Ten copies	14.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

WANTED—One active agent in each town and village. Special arrangements made with such.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of John A. Stevens. "Robert of Woodleigh." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Emerson's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charles Pope. "The Robbers."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety Entertainment. "The Courier of Lyons." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication Wednesday evening, May 26, for work on the Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
CHAS. F. FOERSTER, Sec'y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEAUTY'S BENEFACTOR—IT WOULD BE IDLE to erect statues in honor of G. W. Laird. Every lady has him in her "mind's eye" when using his famous "Bloom of Youth" at the toilet. It endows her with one of the elements of perpetual youth, a beautiful complexion that Time cannot deface. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, May 26, 1875.

In the Nebraska Constitutional Convention a proposition is under discussion, with a probability of its incorporation into the new Constitution, submitting to a direct vote of the people the election of United States Senator.

A semi-authoritative announcement is made in Washington, as coming from a gentleman who met Senator Morton, that the latter will permit his friends to bring his name before the National Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Sug Fort case was decided in the United States District Court at Nashville yesterday, after a long and tedious period of litigation, covering over ten years, and, curiously enough, the Government was victorious, being awarded a judgment for $24,000, the amount of the bogus claim which Fort succeeded in working through Congress.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, hastens to announce that he will not accept the nomination for Governor from the Democrats if it should be tendered to him, as he does not consider that his name would add any strength to the ticket. As the Republicans of the State have been of this opinion for several years, it only remains for the Democrats to acquiesce and make it unanimous.

The end of all the bluster and impudence of the Sioux Chiefs in Washington will be, it is said, a firm ultimatum on the part of the Government to this effect: The abandonment by the Indians of the principal part of their hunting-grounds in Nebraska, and the management by the Chiefs of the preliminary details necessary to secure the assent of the tribes to the cession of a portion of the Black Hills country.

Having traversed the gamut of vilification and abuse, Judge Porter yesterday fell back upon the threadbare theory of blackmail, long since abandoned and wholly disavowed by Mr. Beecher himself. What possible good can result from the resurrection of this dead-and-buried reminiscence of the earlier stages of the trial, before the plan of the defense was fully developed, Porter may know; no one else can conceive. Its only merit is its consistency with the rest of the harangue.

It is only necessary to say, in answer to those newspapers who criticise the publicity of the proceedings in the inquiry as to the mental condition of Mrs. Lincoln, that such publicity was unavoidable. Under the laws of this State no person can be committed to an insane asylum or hospital unless upon the verdict of a jury upon evidence presented in open court, and in the presence of the person whose sanity is questioned, to whom the Court assigns counsel, if none be selected by himself. The public trial was therefore a legal necessity, and could not have been avoided.

Father Riordan's manly course in relation to raising money for the building of the Roman Catholic Church in St. James Parish has had the effect of bringing $20,000 direct out of the pockets of his parishoners—something like twice the amount that could be realized by that semi-religious monstrosity, a "church fair," with all its attendant evils. In this case, at least, the prophet has been respected in his own country and generation, and public thanks are due to Father Riordan for initiating a reform that cannot fail to be productive of lasting good to the religious community.

Considerable space is allotted in this issue to Mr. Rankin, ex-Superintendent of Construction of the Chicago Custom-House, who writes a lengthy communication in his own defense. Without pretending at this time to review the document, we would merely call attention to the fact that The Tribune's gravest allegation against Mr. Rankin was that of neglect in detecting the flaws and patches in the defective stone, and in failing to prevent its use in the walls. The grounds for that allegation are not removed by Mr. Rankin's statement; in fact, it is one of the few things which he does not deny.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, but steadier than on Monday. Mess pork was less active and easier, closing at $20.00@20.05 for June, and $20.25 for July. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, closing very weak at $14.50 per 100 lbs for June, and $14.70@14.72½ for July. Meats were dull and ⅛c per lb lower, at 8c for shoulders, 11⅛c for short ribs, and 11⅜c for short clears. Highwines were quiet and easier at $1.17 per gallon. Lake freights were more active and steady at 3¾c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was less active and easier, closing weak at 93⅞c cash and 94⅛c for June. Corn was in good demand for future and firmer, closing weak at 63⅜c for June, and 68¼c for July. Oats were active and 1½c lower, closing at 58⅜c for June. Rye was quiet and firm at $1.05@1.05½. Barley was dull and easier, at $1.32½ cash, and $1.02@1.05 for September. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 4,965,116 bu wheat, 3,081,041 bu corn, 472,269 bu oats, 1,599 bu rye, and 27,807 bu barley. Hogs were more active and strong; sales mostly at $7.25@7.60. Cattle were dull and weak; sales at $3.00@6.62½.

The Belgian Senate yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution of confidence in the Ministry in connection with the correspondence with Germany, and notice was given by the Ministry of the introduction of a bill to amend the penal code by providing for the punishment of offenses similar to that of Duchesne in conspiring against the life of Bismarck. Belgium assures the German Government that, while the investigation of this affair was exhaustive, there was no law covering the case, but that the new law will make proposals of murder punishable the same as threats. Bismarck's dictation has succeeded as to the change in Belgium's penal code so far as the Ministry are concerned, and there is an end for the present of the flurry about the neutrality question.

There does not at present seem to be a notable predilection for military life in the ranks of our regular army. According to a recent report from army headquarters, over 1,700 men have deserted within the last ten months, being a proportion of 1 in 14. Life on the plains may have its poetry for the trapper or the sportsman, but with your soldier in time of peace its charms appear to be short-lived. The dull round of garrison duty, rarely enlivened by a brush with the Indians, is a lazy, well-fed sort of existence, possessed of few attractions for the common soldier, though, with wages low and employment scarce in the civilian's sphere of activity, the tendency would ordinarily be into, rather than out of, the army.

The commission of experts to examine the foundations and superstructure of the Chicago Custom-House was yesterday appointed, and consists of Gen. J. D. Webster, of Chicago, at present Sub-Treasurer of the United States in this city, and formerly an army engineer of high rank and recognized ability; Mr. Post, a consulting-architect of New York City, and Mr. Norcross, a prominent master-builder of New England. It is expected that the Board will be on the ground in a few days, and that their report will determine whether the walls and foundations must be torn down, or whether, by a judicious system of modifications and repairs, the work can be saved. If the Secretary of the Treasury has secured in each member of the Examining Board the ability which Gen. Webster possesses in so eminent a degree, the people of Chicago will have reason to be thankful, and to anticipate a fair and intelligent verdict as to the fate of the unfinished Custom-House building.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC LAW OF MARRIAGE.

A case of libel or slander recently instituted in Boston, in which a Catholic priest of Chelsea, Mass., is charged with defaming private character, cannot fail to attract general attention. The plaintiff, Robert C. Fanning, alleges that in 1873 he was lawfully married by a civil magistrate; that on the 9th of November, 1873, the defendant, the Rev. James McGlew, in church and in the presence of a large congregation, said:

> "There have been parties that have gone and got married out of the Church, and those parties are living in mortal sin. I will call their names to you—Robert C. Fanning, Jr., and Catharine Murphy;" and, after calling sundry other names, the defendant said: "These parties must come before the altar and give public satisfaction;" that on the 23d of November the defendant publicly, falsely, and maliciously spoke of the plaintiff substantially as follows: "John Fanning, or Robert, or whatever his name is, has gone to live with that woman, is living in sin, and I will call their names every Sunday until they come before the altar and give public satisfaction. These parties will be coming to me by and by with their bastards for me to christen." That on or about the 30th day of August, 1874, the defendant in church and in the presence of the congregation accused the plaintiff substantially as follows: "I have heard that a couple have gone and got married out of the parish, and if they do not come and see me before next Sunday I will call their names from the altar. I thought the scandal of a year ago was enough to learn them a lesson; they will run to neighboring priests with a lie in their mouths, or, like Garland's son and Fanning (meaning Fanning, this plaintiff), who went to a sweep of the town, down at the square, who are unlawfully married and living in sin, and they cannot approach the rails of this altar until they have given public satisfaction."

The defendant has filed a plea that, if he spoke the words alleged, they were spoken by him in his capacity and by virtue of his authority as parish priest and spiritual director of the plaintiff; that he had a full spiritual and ecclesiastical authority over him and his wife to disapprove, condemn, and censure, privately and publicly, the plaintiff and his wife for any violation of the teachings, doctrines, laws, rules, and discipline of the Church, and had the full ecclesiastical and spiritual guidance, care, direction, and teaching of them; that the words alleged to have been spoken by the defendant, if they were spoken by him, were on information, evidence, and belief on the defendant's part that the plaintiff and his wife had violated the doctrines, laws, rules, teachings, and usages of the Roman Catholic Church by being married outside of the Church and by some person other than a regularly ordained priest of the Church, in gross violation of its doctrines, laws, rules, usages, and teachings, and to the great scandal and injury of the members of the parish and church, and to the great detriment of the plaintiff and his wife, as the defendant believes, and is bound by the obligations of his office to teach, as the pastor and priest, and as the plaintiff and his wife were members of the church at the time of the marriage and ever since, well knew, and that at the time of their marriage, for a long time previously and ever since, have claimed to be members of the church and parish, and to be subject to the doctrines, teachings, rules, usages, and discipline of the Church, and subjected themselves to the same.

This plea of course raises several issues. First, whether the parish priest has the ecclesiastical authority over his parishioner and his wife to censure them publicly and privately, for violations of the doctrine and discipline of the Church. Second, whether this authority, if it existed at all, is not subordinate to the civil law, which does not permit this public accusation of persons of indecency or immoral conduct. Third, had the plaintiff and his wife "violated the doctrines, laws, and rules of the Roman Catholic Church by being married outside of the Church and by some person other than a regularly ordained priest of the Church"?

Mr. Gladstone, in his famous publication attacking Papal infallibility and other doctrines of the Catholic Church, drew from a number of the most eminent writers and theologians of the Church in England elaborate replies. In these replies, it was argued that he had misunderstood the actual teachings and doctrines of the Church in several instances. Thus, referring to the law of the Catholic Church on the subject of marriage, he said that the non-Roman marriages in England do not at present fall under the foul epithets of Rome. Not because the English people marry under the sanctions of religion,—for the Pope holds such (Protestant) marriages purely civil in their character,—but for the technical reason that the disciplinary decrees of the Council of Trent are not canonically in force in England. If the decrees of the Council of Trent be declared in force in England, then, Mr. Gladstone argued, every marriage in the English Church will, according to the Catholic doctrine, be "a filthy concubinage."

To this arraignment Dr. Newman, in his reply, says:

> Here Mr. Gladstone seems to consider that there are only two ways of marrying according to Catholic teaching; he omits a third, in which we consider the essence of the sacrament to lie. He speaks of civil marriage, and of marriage under the "sanctions of religion," by which phrase he seems to mean marriage with a rite and a minister. But it is also a *religious* marriage if the parties, without a priest, by a mutual act of consent, as in the presence of God, marry themselves; and such a vow of each to the other is, according to our theology, really the constituting act, the matter and form, the sacrament of marriage. That is, he omits the very contract which we specially call marriage.

He then proceeds to a specific denial of the several clauses of Mr. Gladstone's observation on this subject, using the following language:

> Mr. Gladstone says "our marriages are, in the eye of the Pope, purely civil marriages." Just the reverse, speaking as he is of Church of England marriages. They are considered, in the case of baptized persons, sacramental marriages.

In reply to the statement that Protestant marriages are only valid because the decrees of the Council of Trent are not in force in England, Dr. Newman says:

> This is not so; I quote to the point two sufficient authorities, St. Alfonso Liguori and Archbishop Kenrick. Speaking of the clandestinity of marriage (that is, when it is contracted without parish priest and witnesses) as an impediment to its validity, St. Alfonso says: "As regards non-Catholics (infidels), or Catholics who live in non-Catholic districts, or where the Council of Trent has not been received, . . . such a marriage is valid." Even then, though the discipline of Trent was received in England, still it would not cease to be a Protestant country, and therefore marriages in Protestant churches would be valid.

Here, then, we have this high authority, St. Alfonso, and Dr. Kenrick, the late Archbishop of Baltimore, indorsed by Dr. Newman, to the effect that all marriages between baptized persons, between non-Catholics, *or* Catholics who live in non-Catholic countries, or where the decrees of the Council of Trent have not been received, are, according to the Catholic Church, valid and sacramental, even when contracted without the presence of the parish priest and witnesses.

Another writer, "a monk of St. Augustine's," whose pamphlet is republished by the Catholic Publication Society of New York, in discussing the Syllabus, devotes considerable space to the subject of Christian marriage. He uses the following language:

> Hence, every marriage between baptized Christians, if validly contracted, is, *ipso facto*, a sacrament, although gone through without any exterior religious rite or ceremony.

The Church, he says, however, claims the right of imposing conditions, and, among these conditions, one which binds in most "countries of Europe" is, that marriages among Catholics are invalid unless made in presence of the parish priest and two witnesses. The absence of these constitute a nullifying impediment to the validity of the contract "in the countries aforesaid." As the civil magistrate is not recognized as supplying the place of the pastor, civil marriages between Catholics are held to be invalid until subsequently ratified before the priest. The same writer then confirms Dr. Newman thus:

> Another example of the caution used by the See of Rome . . is seen in the fact that, after three centuries, she still allows the decree of Trent, which makes clandestine marriages invalid, to remain unpublished, and, therefore, not in force, in a large portion of the Catholic world. *Hence marriages even between Catholics*, without witnesses or any sacred rite, are, though unlawful, valid, and, of course, sacramental, in England, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, parts of Germany, Switzerland, America, etc.

From this it would appear that the doctrines, laws, and usages of the Catholic Church do not require that marriages between Catholics in the United States shall be made in the presence of the parish priest and witnesses; and it further appears that marriages without these attendants are both valid and sacramental, and that the comments thereon by the priest at Chelsea were scandalous, libelous, and unauthorized, even from an ecclesiastical standpoint.

THE TAX-LIST.

The publication a few days ago of the tax-list of Cook County, making a small volume of 144 pages of a newspaper, has excited curiosity and criticism in various quarters. The St. Louis and Cincinnati papers especially find an excuse for pronouncing Chicago to be bankrupt. A few words will explain the matter.

In Chicago the custom always has been, and we suppose always will be, to postpone payment of taxes until as late a date as the law allows. Hence, what is technically called the "delinquent" list is in fact an almost literal transcript of the Assessors' books, or a copy of the tax-list.

This particular list was for all the lands in Cook County, which county is of respectable territorial dimensions. The law requires the enumeration of each piece of land by the smallest subdivision to which it has been reduced. During the last four years, and especially within the last two years, there have been large tracts of land in the county laid off in village and town plats, with the subdivision into town lots. The growth of this business may be seen by the following comparison. The figures are for the whole county, including Chicago:

	1869.	1873.	1874.
Improved lots	39,051	45,748	48,828
Unimproved lots	87,007	131,481	174,032
Total	126,058	177,229	222,860

This shows that the number of town lots increased from 1873 to 1874 nearly 44,000, and in the tax-list there were of necessity that many more entries. Another change is that lands held in sections, half-sections, and quarter-sections have been sold and divided into smaller tracts, ranging from 5 to 20 acres each, thus requiring from ten to twenty entries in place of one as before. The farms in this county are gradually being cut up into small tracts, and these again are subdivided into lots. The assessment for the present year will show in the tax-list of 1875 an increase possibly of 20,000 town lots over that of 1844. This county is destined to be a densely-populated district, a continuous town or village, peopled by a hardy and industrious people. It is so well provided in all directions with railways that the majority of people doing business in this city will reside beyond the municipal limits in one or the other of the thirty and more villages now rapidly filling up. When that time comes, the tax-list, unless some legal change be made, will have its present dimensions increased ten-fold.

It will be seen that between May, 1873, and May, 1874, the number of improved lots was increased 3,080; in other words, there were that number of lots improved by the erection of stores or dwellings. Estimating these at an average of $6,000 each, they cost $18,480,000, which is doing pretty well for a bankrupt people, right in the midst and following a financial panic.

BEECHER CASE BILLINGSGATE.

The Beecher scandal, during its trial, has developed many grave breaches of propriety, but if the opening speech of Judge Porter to the jury in behalf of the defendant is to be a sample of what we are to expect from this time on, it will be a matter for public congratulation when the case closes, whatever its issue may be. The opening of this case unloosed a river of corruption. Its trial has developed a degree of malice, wickedness, and perjury, heretofore unprecedented; and now in its closing comes Judge Porter, counsel for Beecher, with a systematic persistence of personal attack upon the plaintiff and his witnesses, ladies as well as gentlemen, which amounts simply to legal blackguardism. His conduct is aggravated by the fact that those attacked have no means of defending themselves by reply in court. Their mouths are sealed. Taking advantage of this, and shielded by the Court, Judge Porter has applied every epithet which ingenuity can suggest to every one who has dared to stand up and testify against his client. For nearly a week he has poured upon them a torrent of personal abuse and broken through all license in his denunciations. Nothing in all this wilderness of words can be construed into an argument on the merits of the case, and those who have followed his speech have been disappointed in this regard. Whatever may be the issue of this case, whether Beecher be innocent or guilty, one thing is certain: that Mr. Porter, whose experience upon the Bench should have taught him courtesy, is playing the role of a legal bully. His plea, if it can be called a plea, does not do credit to his intellectual ability. His logic which could propound such drivel as this to a jury—"Did Mr. Beecher write this? If he did, which did he mean, God or Theodore Tilton, who 'would have been a better man in his place'"?—does not do credit to his legal acumen or to his personal reverence for solemn things. His personal attack does not rise to the dignity of a philippic. It is a sorry sight, and sets a sorry precedent to younger members of the Bar, this spectacle of a prominent lawyer and at one time prominent Judge descending to the tactics of a shyster in a case calculated to call out the most brilliant qualities of an advocate. If he really believes his client innocent, never had man a more magnificent opportunity to display his eloquence, his righteous zeal, and his intellectual ability. In place of this, he has only displayed a manner of appeal discreditable to himself and discouraging to his profession. When will this sorry business end?

METAPHYSICS INSULTED.

Has it come to this? Shade of Prof. McCoy,—if so be that Prof. McCoy has passed away,—how have the mighty fallen! This sudden outburst of surprise has been caused by the announcement that the managers of the Centennial celebration, in casting about for a suitable person to read the Declaration of Independence, have invaded the quiet and classic retreats of Concord, where the Minute Man stands guard over his rustic bridge, and have lighted upon Ralph Waldo Emerson as the most appropriate person to stand up before the assembled multitudes and recite the hundred-year-old piece—a performance which has always been the envy of every schoolboy and the bore of every hearer.

It would be pleasant, or at least curious, to know the motives which induced the managers to invade the Emersonian philosophical retreats, and assign this sophomorical business to the great metaphysician. Was it because his grandfather or great-grandfather, a hundred years ago, fought half a dozen regulars single-handed and carried scars from all their bayonets for years afterwards; and did they imagine that the philosophical grandson of the fighting parson would enthuse over these recollections and fire the Centennial heart more easily than an ordinary man, whose ordinary grandfather did not fight, bleed, and die at Concord bridge? Or did they recognize his remarkable oratorical powers, which cannot fail to embellish that highly picturesque document, and imagine that, under the influence of his characteristic elocution, the American people would be stirred to their inmost depths, and the American Eagle would ruffle his gorgeous plumage more proudly than ever before, as he brought out the glowing periods, finished plump and rounded, and delineated the delicate lights and shades of this revolutionary rhetoric with all the skill of an artist? We fear, however, it was neither of these reasons which led to the casting of Ralph Waldo in this general utility part. We fear that they selected him because of his literary and philosophical reputation; and, if they did, how every poet must shudder as he contemplates the appalling suspicion that some day his Pegasus also may be hitched to a dray! How every man of letters must look forward with dread lest the closing days of his career also may end in an equally absurd and ridiculous manner. Here is Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Sage of Concord; the philosopher who has lifted the veil and gone behind it into the very arcana of mysteries, natural and intellectual, and come out with a face wise as Minerva's pet owl; the metaphysician who has traced all the subtle differences between the Ego and the Non Ego and the Egomet Ipse; the transcendentalist whose thoughts are puzzles and whose words are cabalistic; the poet who astonished the whole American people with the point-blank assertion no one has dared contradict, that if the red slayer really thinks he slays or the slain thinks he is slain, they are very much mistaken, as they are not acquainted with Brahma's subtle ways, that individual having an awkward habit of turning, passing, and coming again; the man who met the Sphynx all alone in the desert and was informed by that oracular effigy that he was another; here is this human outcome of all the philosophies, this typical transcendentalist of the nineteenth century, coolly invited by a lot of Philadelphia speculators to go to that city and indulge in the profoundly intellectual business of reading a schoolboy's task—the Declaration of Independence. Has Ralph Waldo Emerson lived a whole half-century and this country a whole century that it should come to this? Is this the reward of metaphysics—to be exhibited in the Centennial menagerie as an elocutionist of Centennial gush and buncombe; to fill that sphere which McCoy, Brown, Jones, and Smith have so often filled, amid the roar of anvils, and pop of fire-crackers, and screaming of the garrulous and noisy eagle? It is to be hoped not. It is to be hoped that the Concord Sphynx has broken his silence long before this, and addressed the Philadelphia speculators upon the eternal fitness of things and the essentials of subjective applicability of the correlation of forces to the Centennial show, in such manner as to convince them of their temerity in bearding the metaphysician in his den and the transcendentalist in his hall. It is to be hoped the Philadelphia cheek and Centennial impudence which would set to philosophy the tasks that any boor or clown can do has been rebuked before this.

THE EBONY EXODUS.

Who is the new Moses? Where is the Promised Land to which he will lead the negroes of Tennessee? Andrew Johnson tried to play the part once, but his dusky followers objected to swinging around the circle, and A. J. lost all interest in them. But now his successor has arisen. As yet he is nameless, but his ability is plain, for he has humbugged the whole black population of Tennessee. The Emigration Convention at Nashville has ended its sessions by adopting, almost unanimously, a recommendation that every negro in Tennessee should emigrate to some other State; has formed a Board of seven Commissioners to supervise the general exodus; and has sent three men to explore the United States in search of a good place to settle. So strong was the feeling in favor of emigration that it was really unsafe, at times, to speak against it. A tumultuous mob filled the hall in which the Convention sat, and howled down every speaker who failed to admit the imperative necessity of doing a very foolish thing. The platform of the Convention is verbose, but it makes some charges against Tennessee whites that deserve attention. It asserts that the present condition of the negro is worse than it was soon after the War; that he is exposed to outrage, insult, and murder; that he can find no justice in the courts; that he has been denied the right to vote, or has been forced "by pistol and knife" to vote in opposition to his convictions; that he has not sufficient school advantages; that the introduction of convict labor on the farms and railroads and in the mines has depressed wages below the starvation-point; and that the whites are responsible for all these things. When the partisanship and prejudice has been taken out of this catalogue, enough remains to show that the blacks have been substantially wronged in many cases. Does it follow, then, that they should run away? Men who know their rights, and, "knowing, dare maintain," are the only stuff out of which sterling citizens can be made. An absent delegate sent a sensible letter to the Convention, which was suffered to be read only that it might be tabled and its writer cursed. The advice it gives is most excellent. We quote the essential part, and commend it to the attention of the victims of this epidemic of folly:

> Let me offer to your consideration a few things that we have been thinking should be done. First, organize our workingmen throughout the State, that we may co-operate. Second, lay our case before the next Legislature of the State of Tennessee, and ask the repeal of such laws as are known to operate to our disadvantage, and the passage of such laws as will protect us in the pursuit of an honest living. Third, we recommend the importance of our people emigrating to the thousands of acres of land (say in this State) that can be bought for 50 cents or any price above that; for instance, such lands as can be had in Franklin, Warren, Cannon, DeKalb, White, and Bradley Counties, to my own knowledge; we can't get out of Tennessee without traveling over such lands as I have mentioned. Let us *occupy them*. No man can harm us on our own land. Let us ask for protection in this State before we say we can't get it. Divided as we are, we can't live in any country. United we stand, divided we fall. Let us not run before the fight comes off. Many of our people are doing well in this State, and many more could do well if they would try.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gen. Comly, of the *Ohio State Journal*, recently said, in conversation with a reporter, that he believed the State Convention would be saved the trouble of speaking on the Third-Term question. He is very high political authority.

One of the Democratic-Reform Congressmen lately elected in Connecticut, Judge Phelps, is now drawing two salaries,—one of $4,000 a year from the State of Connecticut, and another of $500 a month from the Treasury of the United States.

The colored voters in North Carolina were considerably perplexed by the proceedings at the Mecklenburg Centennial. Mr. Redfield says that as the exercises had nothing to do with Grant, or Lincoln, or Lee, or 'mancipation, they were beyond the range of African comprehension.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* deplores the true toughness of being linked to the Cincinnati *Gazette* as *Damon* to *Pythias*, still it does not abandon the cause of Judge Taft. Did ever a candidate have firmer or more consistent supporters? All common enmities are sunk while Taft's head is above water.

A strong demand will be made upon the next Iowa Legislature for the restoration of capital punishment. During the week ending last Saturday, six murders, not to mention several cases of rape, occurred in that State. It is thought that the sentimentalist party will make no showing at the polls in the next election.

Mr. Supervisor Munn, in tendering his resignation, takes occasion to say that he is entitled to the confidence of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary is evidently of a different opinion. There is plainly a question of efficiency to be considered. The Government can afford no compromise with the officials who ought to have known of and exposed the whisky-frauds.

The New Orleans tax-list, lately published, filled seventy-three columns of the official newspaper, and contained over 20,000 names. It was the largest publication of the kind ever made in that city. A large number of the delinquents, it is believed, are abundantly able to pay. The trouble is said to be due to the inefficiency of the Democratic City Administration.

Mr. Felix A. Reeve, of Knoxville, has published a clarion communication in the Memphis *Southern Catholic*, in which he makes the following broad and emphatic statement: "It is scarcely necessary, I trust, to urge our fellow-Catholics to assemble everywhere around the Democratic colors; for they are all, by choice or necessity, external to the Republican party, and it is incredible to believe that any Catholic who has a modicum of self-respect, and love for his Church, can co-operate with that party."

Pennsylvania is none too modest a State, and her claims to a Cabinet office have not wanted pressing. It may easily be true, therefore, as the Western Pennsylvania newspapers report, that the President will seek Mr. Delano's successor in that region. The Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming County, is supposed to be the man. But he shrinks from office-seeking. Besides, the President's intentions may be changed by the proceedings of the Republican Convention at Lancaster.

Mr. Speaker McGuire, of the New York Assembly, violently attacked the press in his farewell speech last Saturday. He admitted that the majority of the Assembly had not shown unity, harmony, or sense of responsibility, but he denied the charge of the press, that this inharmonious action was the result of a desire to protect fraud, to excuse delinquent officials, or defend corruption. These accusations, the Speaker said, originated with and were sustained by the licentious press. It would be worth while for some enterprising showman to collect and put on exhibition portraits of those gentlemen who are just now engaged in defending the people as against the press. Most conspicuous in the gallery would be Ben Butler, Matt Carpenter, and Speaker McGuire.

The New Orleans *Picayune* takes occasion, in connection with a notice of the death of Gen. Sheridan's father, to review the career of Little Phil himself. It traces his rise from exceedingly humble surroundings to the proud position which he now occupies, and enforces the moral of his life in appropriate language. "In the sphere in which he belongs," says the *Picayune*, "and in which he has made his mark, he must be credited with signal and conspicuous abilities. Five months ago, with the sense of Gen. Sheridan's brutal tyranny rankling in our hearts, and the spectacle of his folly fresh before our eyes, the pen that shapes these words was eager to mete out to him the resentment and the ridicule he had invoked upon himself. But now, considering him only in his aspect as a successful and illustrious soldier, that pen would be false to every manly instinct if it sought to withhold one fraction of the credit he has fairly earned, or to quote his lowly origin except in honorable illustration of his present eminence."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* deserves credit for boldness and honesty, according to its lights. It insists upon a distinct declaration of policy in the Democratic State platform, both as regards the tariff and the currency questions. The *Enquirer* rejects the proposition of certain Democratic journals in the northern part of the State to avoid dangerous issues, and go to the people on a twenty-line platform. The kind of platform these faint-hearted editors want is something as follows, according to the *Enquirer*: "Here we are again. This is the Democratic party. Owing to the fact that some sections of Ohio indorse the doctrine of Protection, we have no views at present on the subject of Governmental economics. Owing to the fact that some of our leaders hold to the peculiar financial views advocated by Grant and the Republican party, we have nothing to say on the subject of finances. But our people, being differently constructed from other people, won't steal, and therefore we request you to give us all the offices in Ohio."

PERSONAL.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, is more ill than his friends would care to have him.

John Modie, who used to run errands for Robert Burns, has just died, aged 96.

Friends of Mrs. Abbie Sage Richardson deny that she is going to be married again. So glad.

Daniel Thompson and family, of this city, have returned from their winter visit to their Louisiana plantation.

Mr. Lake, Superintendent of the West Division Railroad Company, though by no means fully recovered, is up and about.

Strauss' father boxed his ears for wasting time when he composed his first waltz at the age of 7 years. That father knew his business.

The San Francisco *Hebrew Observer* offers Hammond $1,000 for every Israelite converted to Christianity by him, according to his boast.

"Maria Monk's daughter," Mrs. St. John Eckels, was burnt out from her Litchfield, Conn., residence, the other day, and is penniless.

Commissioner Carter, who bore the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, was received at Honolulu with an ovation.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, offered to and declined by the Hon. George Brown, has been conferred upon the Hon. D. A. McDonald.

Gov. Beveridge and Col. G. H. Harlow, Secretary of State, left Springfield for Jacksonville yesterday to attend the meeting of the Illinois Press Association.

"Theodore," says the Brooklyn *Argus*, "sat and looked at Judge Porter all through his speech yesterday like a man fearlessly waiting for the Resurrection."

"The City of Shirks," is the heading of an editorial upon our delinquent tax list. The writer evidently supposes the true name of the Garden City to be Shirkago.

Mr. A. H. Grote, of the New York ivory house of F. Grote & Co., is spending a day or two in Chicago, circulating among his friends, and enjoying himself greatly.

The Rt. Rev. J. J. Kain, the new Bishop of Wheeling, is the youngest Bishop in the world. He was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., in 1842, which makes him about 33 years old.

Cardinal Manning is trying to involve England in a Belgian difficulty with Bismarck, and has issued a pastoral, to be read in the Catholic chapels, denouncing his persecution of Catholics.

The enterprising Kiralfys have formed a partnership with M. Weinschenck, of Paris, and will produce all the novelties in this country directly after they retire from the French Capital.

The Marquis of Bute is going to travel in Palestine with his wife. He takes the precaution of carrying his own photographer with him, as those foreign chaps take such caricatures of pictures.

Mme. Deneef, of Brussels, left an enormous fortune to the Jesuits, who offered to compromise with the heirs for $600,000. The latter applied to the Court of Appeals, and the will was declared invalid.

J. H. Littlefield, the Brooklyn artist, who is painting another portrait of Mr. Beecher, says he "had to take Mr. Beecher first as a great animal and paint him as sleek, fat, well-fed, with heavy eyelids and bulging eyes."

The President of a French Court the other day called the attention of one of the lawyers to the fact that his mustache was a breach of forensic decorum. "I did not know before," replied the barrister, "that the sword of Justice was a razor."

"Here the speaker entered at some length into a recital of the rise of dramatic art in Greece, and the part taken therein by Eurypides, Esculus, and other poets of the ancient days."—*Chicago Times*. Among those "others" were probably Euripides and Æschylus.

The Toledo *Blade* has resurrected the old Chicago *Republican* to pay 1 cent damages for calling a man a shyster. The *Republican's* bones are marrowless, friend *Blade*, and would furnish no interest now even for the dissecting-table. Say the St. Louis *Republican*, and "let the dead and the beautiful rest."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—P. J. Lamphear, Lexington; James Mansher, Mansfield; N. E. Nayes, Baltimore; T. E. Moore, Kentucky; E. O. Lancaster, Boston; Joseph Johnston, Glasgow; J. D. Petersen, Texas; J. B. McCauley, Boston; M. H. Hale, Washington; Lewis Mendelsohn, New York; H. B. Fay, Worcester; T. E. Grindon, New Brunswick; Robert Craig, Liverpool; T. Burr Robbins, Pittsburg; W. C. Francis, Buffalo; J. McKenna, T. H. Keating, Boston; E. D. Swasey, Cincinnati; George D. Napheys, Philadelphia; J. W. Collett, Terre Haute; O. C. Ely, San Francisco; Alexander Gordon, Pittsburg; Paul Cornell, Iowa; J. H. Mitchell, Oregon; F. G. Lane, James Secombe, London; Julius Goldschmidt, H. R. Smith, New York; C. T. Lincoln, Boston; W. C. Spafford, Cincinnati; C. H. Fitts, Philadelphia.... *Grand Pacific*—J. W. Musson, Buffalo; W. S. Preston, New York; H. C. Vilas, New York; Alfred White, Detroit; Gen. J. M. Osborne, Toledo; E. H. Waldron, Kankakee; the Hon. John A. Martin, U. S. Centennial Commissioner for Kansas; J. Henry Simon, Boston; E. Kinney, Cincinnati; George N. Chase, Cleveland; C. H. Somers, Boston; George G. Crowell, Massachusetts; C. W. Bowen, Iowa; S. Sanborn, Winona; H. G. Williams, Boston; D. A. Baldwin, New York; M. G. Folsom, Cleveland; J. J. Hogan, Boston; A. O. Bradley, New York.... *Sherman House*—George D. Brant, Rochester; C. M. Frye, Boston; D. W. Foster, Cleveland; W. J. Gleseke, St. Louis; M. C. Byrne, Toledo; H. Ettenheimer, New York; John Gallup, Rochester; George Copeland, Ohio; George Sanford, Crown Point; R. C. Drum, U. S. A.; Martin Rice, New York; John O'Kane, San Francisco; Alonzo Willard, Harvard.... *Tremont House*—The Hon. N. B. Baker, Iowa; G. W. Underwood, Hinsdale; N. Kingsland, Keeseville; J. F. Stewart, Council Bluffs; J. H. Page, Grand Rapids; P. D. Armour, Milwaukee; C. A. Gray, San Francisco; F. Lawrence, St. Louis; A. G. Ewing, Clinton; W. L. Libbey, Boston; O. Bailey, Kansas; N. B. Baker, Iowa; J. B. Thompson, Philadelphia; W. N. Haines, Baltimore; George W. Foote, New York; H. Williams, Columbus; D. W. Pessley, Burlington; Thomas Massey, Pawtucket; G. G. Page, Cambridge; A. E. Morse, New York.

THE BEECHER CASE.

Gratifying Indications that Porter Has Nearly Finished,

And that Billingsgate Will Soon Give Place to Argument.

The Remains of the Blackmail Theory Resurrected.

Porter Gets $10,000 for His Harangue—Facts and Gossip.

PORTER'S ADDRESS.

THE CHARGELESS TORRENT OF ABUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, May 25.—Mr. Porter continued his diatribe to-day, growing fiercer as he draws near conclusion, his venom against Tilton seeming to increase as his fund of abuse becomes exhausted. His speech has been a most singular one, almost wholly without argument, and filled with abuse of all the principal witnesses. He will conclude to-morrow morning.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

New York, May 25.—Ex-Judge Porter, before resuming his argument for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher suit, said he would close to-day, and Mr. Evarts, on the same side, would immediately follow. He then continued his address to the jury, and said: If Beecher had debauched Tilton's wife, do you think he (Tilton) could ask a committee of Christian men to acquit Beecher? He makes an utter recantation of this charge of adultery, and then comes into a court of justice and asks for a verdict. This paper could not have been prepared to protect his wife's honor, because she had left his roof three days before this paper was prepared, and was living in the house of Mrs. Ovington. The accusation of Sunday was false, and on Tuesday he retracted it, because he knew it was false.

Mr. Porter then spoke of a lady who had been

MALIGNANTLY TRADUCED

by the man who had not hesitated to falsely accuse his own wife and his honored pastor. Mrs. Morse had no advocate, and, therefore, she was the victim of this leader of free love; but this lady commanded a degree of respect which would never be obtained by Theodore Tilton, neither in this city or any other place. This is the man who was endeavoring to keep his wife's disgrace from becoming known, and all he had to do was to keep his Apollo-like lips closed—those lips which Elizabeth R. Tilton loved to this day. Was it for such men as these the law interposed and sustained in the courts? Francis D. Moulton was one of a class of dangerous men. Two years ago he was a leading member of one of the trustworthy firms in this city; to-day, through some cause, that great house has met with

THE DISASTER THREATENED PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Frank Moulton was early brought into relation with Benjamin F. Butler, from a suit in which his firm was engaged. The prosecution in that case was pushed by informer Jayne, and oddly enough, the prosecutor's counsel was Benjamin F. Butler. When the litigation ended, a firm friendship sprang up between these parties—Moulton, the informer, and the informer's counsel. The plaintiff's party had endeavored, by fraud and stratagem, to secure Tracy's services. When Butler was rejected as one of the counsel for Beecher, he drew up one of the most adroit and able papers ever published, which was intended to kill Beecher at one blow, and which was put forth at the time as

MOULTON'S OWN PRODUCTION.

Moulton was either a true man or a false one. In the middle of January Moulton swore that on the 1st of that month there was a partial separation of the firm, and he was in the firm with Robinson. That was either true or false. When Robinson was on the stand, he was asked when Moulton ceased to be a member of that firm, and answered: "Our partnership ceased on the 1st of January, in pursuance of an agreement made about a year ago." Which of these two men lies? No man could doubt it was Francis D. Moulton. Tilton and Moulton had conveyed to the jury the impression in their testimony that the claim of $7,000 against Bowen was the claim which Bowen never denied. There was good reason for this, for right behind it lay the clew to

THE CHARGE OF BLACKMAILING.

The tripartite agreement would have bound any person but a barbarian. It was important to the plaintiff to avoid the charge of blackmail, to show that Bessie Turner should be sent away as being dangerous to Beecher, and Moulton said she was a dangerous person. Her sending away was a mean contrivance of Tilton and Moulton, after getting her to sign a retraction of her charge against Tilton. Counsel spoke of the letter of resignation, and read from it the expression: "I tender hereby my resignation of Plymouth Church." This was like "standing on the brink of a moral Niagara," or accomplishing rape by means of a "paroxysmal kiss." During all this time, when these parties were writing letters to one another, there were no expressions used in them like "adultery" or "sexual intercourse," but Beecher's were those of a Christian gentleman; and yet, when they met, it is stated that

THESE TERMS WERE USED

in their conversations. This man, Moulton, who professes to believe that Henry Ward Beecher was an adulterer, liar, and debauchee, takes him into his own house, and tells his wife of his (Beecher's) offense. He hangs Beecher's picture, the portrait of a debauchee, in his own parlor, to be seen by his own boy, and commits this man to the charge of his wife, when he leaves them together. He permits this adulterer to visit his bed-chamber—aye (said counsel), and permitted him to kiss his (Moulton's) wife in his presence. Francis D. Moulton does not deny that when Beecher crossed his threshold he saluted Mrs. Moulton with a kiss. Theodore Tilton, who was there many times, does not deny that the pastor of Plymouth Church

SALUTED MOULTON'S WIFE WITH A KISS.

What lay behind and beneath all this? Counsel urged the incompatibility of this conduct of Moulton, if the charge of adultery were true.

Mr. Porter then referred to Moulton's anger when he learned from Tracy that the latter knew of Beecher's payment of the $5,000, and when Tracy told Moulton if the charge of adultery became known the public would wish to ascertain why the payment of $3,000 was made.

The Court here took the customary recess of one hour.

After the recess, Porter continued his address to the jury. He spoke of the extraordinary fact that a man like Moulton, according to his own statement, delivered over his wife to the companionship of a man whom he knew to be a hypocritical debauchee, and that he had the portrait of this adulterer hanging in his drawing-room. But wherever Frank Moulton needed an explanation, it was forthcoming, and, if no other was possible, he had

A READY-FORGED LIE.

He testified that this portrait was hanging in his house for only a little while after the adulterer had repented. He swore that it never was in his house until he moved to Remsen street, in 1872. When he did so, he forgot that Tilton, for another purpose, had sworn that he gave the portrait into his custody in the fall of 1870. Two witnesses had since testified that they had seen it in that house. The point itself was of small importance, but it illustrated the falsehood of Frank Moulton. Moulton swore that he assumed no attitude of hostilities to Beecher until the latter accused him of blackmail in his statement, published on the 13th of August, 1874. Yet the fact was developed that before this Frank Moulton refused to let Beecher even see the originals of the documents in his possession. When Gen. Tracy asked for them, in order that the copies might be verified, Moulton denied that he had permitted Tilton to copy them. Although copies had already been published and scattered broadcast, Moulton refused to even permit his own clerk to copy these papers on the plea that he was going to Narragansett, but when he left he took these papers in his pocket to show to Benjamin F. Butler, and to be woven into a statement which was

DESIGNED TO CRUSH BEECHER.

When he returned with this statement in his pocket he found a letter from Beecher asking permission to see the papers. He then wrote to him a letter, or rather copied a letter which Butler wrote for him, declining to let him see them on the ground that he held them in trust.

Porter then ridiculed the assertion that at this time Theodore Tilton had not obtained access to these papers, of which he had published garbled copies. He discussed various passages in detail as showing Moulton's scandalous purpose and to

aid Beecher in his statement, and Gen. Butler's sophistry in order to cloak this design. Up to this moment Beecher had trusted implicitly to the friendship and honor of Moulton. When he received this letter, however, this man whom Mr. Morris called a coward, sent a response demanding peremptorily the return of his private papers, such as letters from his brothers and sisters. He did not go to Narragansett to consult counsel, but answered the letter upon the spur of the moment, thinking that he was writing to Moulton and not to Benjamin F. Butler. This was not the conduct of an adulterer in dealing with a man who knew his secret.

WAS IT BLACKMAIL?

Judge Porter said no one who had heard the testimony could doubt that this was a case of blackmail. When one of the most learned of lawyers at the New York Bar was spoken to about the case, he unhesitatingly pronounced it one of blackmail, and he was right. As long as the money was there, the charges were kept in the background, and when the money failed the charges were brought forward. If Moulton believed in the truth of the charge of adultery against Beecher, and he swears to it, then this was a blackmailing transaction. Moulton admits in the books of his firm that he received money from Beecher. Of course Tilton did not know where the money came from. It would not have been respectable for him to know, if he was cognizant that it was bed-money for his wife. If Tilton and Moulton did not know this money was blackmail, why were they afraid that it should become known, and when the money was entered on the books, why was not the source whence this money came entered also?

Counsel then reverted to the letter of May, 1874, written by Tilton to Beecher. He read it through, and commented briefly upon it, and afterwards quoted from the testimony of Charles W. Storrs in relation to Tilton asking Mr. Storrs what was the matter with Claflin in that he did not appear to be disposed to furnish his portion of the fund to establish a newspaper in New York which was to bring fame to Beecher, Tilton, Moulton and Carpenter.

Counsel said that ex-Judge Morris, in his opening, stated that Frank Carpenter would be called to the stand, and would testify that Beecher confessed his adultery to him. Yet the case had closed and this witness had not appeared to swear to it. When Moulton said to Beecher that Tilton threatened to publish the scandal unless Bowen paid him the $7,000 which he claimed, Moulton said that he would pay it out of his own pocket to save Beecher. He wanted, said counsel, to force the payment of this money out of Beecher or his friends. There was the panel house game exposed, said Mr. Porter, throughout this whole case. The original aim of Moulton was to get Tilton back on the *Independent*, but their devices and plans changed. These men, Tilton and Moulton, were shams, who wanted to be thought real men. Tilton wanted to be thought the most magnanimous man on earth in forgiving Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Jaffreys, one of the jurors, at this point, 4 o'clock, complained of being ill from the heat of the room, and Judge Neilson adjourned the court.

PROMINENT PERSONAGES.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Among those present on the Bench at the morning session were Edwin W Staughton, William M. Moran, United States District Attorney, of Alabama; Judge Dillon, of the Circuit Court of Iowa; and Judge Joseph Jervis, of West Chester, Pa.

FACTS AND GOSSIP.

PORTER'S SPEECH.

New York Sun, May 24.

Judge Porter's speech, as well as Mr. Evart's and Gen. Tracy's, is to be put in pamphlet form, and, if there is a verdict for Mr. Beecher, the Plymouth Church plan is to have the proceedings, both of the Investigating Committee and the Court, printed and bond in one volume. There is a marked difference of opinion in Plymouth Church about ex-Judge Porter's speech. A reporter conversed with a representative number, and most of them thought that it was the best thing of the trial, and the rest believed that it was too severe to have a beneficial effect. One of the members volunteered the information that Mr. Beecher himself was not too well pleased with it, as he believed that too much abuse was liable to manufacture sympathy for the object of it. Mr. Tilton's friends say that before Judge Porter began his speech he said to Mr. Beach that he hoped Mr. Tilton would understand that what he said would be said professionally, and Mr. Beach responded that he hoped Mr. Beecher would understand the same thing. Mr. Porter has bowed to Mr. Tilton every day before beginning his speech, and has accepted numerous courtesies from him.

Mr. Tilton is busily writing out suggestions for Mr. Beach, and noting answers to the various points made against him.

[Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, May 24.—I understand that Beecher himself has at last surrendered his mind to Porter's invective, and is now inclined to believe Tilton as black as painted. He resisted the thought till near the hour of adjournment this afternoon.

Porter is to get $10,000 for this speech.

I hear that Beecher has received a letter from Cardinal McCloskey, who says he sympathizes with him, believes in his innocence, and prays for him.

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS ON ACCOUNT.

New York Times.

Where does the money come from to carry on the Beecher trial? That is almost as great a puzzle as anything connected with the case. On the Tilton side there cannot be very much of the "needful" to spare, but there seems to be a gold-mine at the command of the defense. The counsel are probably rather an expensive set, and then a good deal is said to have been paid out in one way and another to the newspapers. For instance, Plymouth Church, or some of the Beecher party, pay the New York *Tribune* $5 a column for the report of the trial, and that paper has already receiveid $8,000 "on account." Whether this is a good or a bad investment we do not undertake to decide; but who is supplying the money as it is required? And have any other newspapers been subsidized at the same rate?

MRS. TILTON STILL LOVES HER HUSBAND.

New York Sun.

The most extraordinary development made in the whole course of Judge Porter's argument thus far is the fact that Mrs. Tilton still loves her husband,—loves him with a love that is idolatrous. Judge Porter says "that woman, loathing this man as she does to this hour, *loves him as I have never seen woman love man.* It is the strangest anomaly that I have ever witnessed in the whole course of events. The most idolatrous, and, if I might so use the term, abject love; but it is no longer that love which is absolutely blind. Then it was love idolatrous and blind, but *now it is love idolatrous*, but blasted."

Here we have an entirely rational explanation why the offer of Mr. Beach to let Mrs. Tilton testify was not accepted by Mr. Beecher and his counsel. A woman who has an "idolatrous love" for plaintiff would hardly been deemed a safe witness for the defendant. Judge Porter's admission is highly creditable to his candor.

That a white-souled woman should still cling with idolatrous love to a conspirator and scoundrel who has preferred against her a false charge of adultery is as marvelous as that Mr. Beecher should have attempted to keep up friendly personal relations with Frank Moulton by openly saluting him in court after Moulton had given his testimony.

It is said that Mrs. Tilton is about to open a summer boarding house; will Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher both be boarders?

ST. LOUIS CENTENNIAL GATHERING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the Lindell Hotel last evening for the purpose of meeting Mrs. E. G. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, the President of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, with a view to determining what action shall be taken by the women of this city and State in connection with the Centennial celebration. Mrs. Gillespie, in her remarks, stated the object of her visit, and Mrs. Dr. Dickenson, a member from Missouri of the Centennial Executive Committee, delivered an address to the women of the State, inviting earnest action and co-operation in the celebration of the national anniversary. An Executive Committee of twenty-five of the most prominent ladies of the city, headed by Mrs. Gen. Sherman, was then appointed to take charge of the matter, and the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 25.—The Hon. George Vail, of this city, died on Sunday evening, aged [illegible]. He was twice in Congress, and afterwards Consul at Glasgow under President Buchanan. He was concerned with his father, his brother Alfred, and Prof Morse in perfecting the telegraph.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—Mrs. Hannah Tousey, wife of George Tousey, one of the oldest citizens of the State and a prominent banker of this city, died to-day after a lingering illness.

[illegible], May 25.—[illegible], a well known [illegible], is dead, aged [illegible].

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Meeting of the Methodist Theological Union at Evanston.

Animated Discussion of Future and Eternal Punishment.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Northern Presbyterian Assembly.

Resolutions Adopted on the Subject of Fraternal Relations with the Southern Church.

No Further Formal Action to Be Taken on the Subject.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois Congregational Association.

Sermon by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of Chicago

First Day's Session of the Illinois Sunday-School Association at Alton.

THE METHODISTS.

THEOLOGICAL REUNION.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

The anniversary exercises of Garrett Biblical Institute and the Methodist Pastoral Reunion were resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with the usual class examinations in Heck Hall chapel, and a discussion at the same hour in the Methodist Church, on that peculiarly interesting and vitally important topic, "The Nature and Duration of Future Punishment." The discussion, as participated in by Dr. Bannister, Dr. Briggs, and Dr. Fowler, was both animated and interesting, each of the divines setting forth, with earnestness and fervor, his own individual views on the subject in hand, Dr. Fowler especially, who made the most extended remarks, eliciting repeated "amens" and tokens of approbation from the assembled divines.

Immediately after this exercise, the presiding officer introduced Bishops Andrews and Foster, the latter of whom had but just arrived, after which ceremony the brethren directed their attention to the delivery of an address by

DR. P. S. DONELSON,

of Toledo, O., on "Wholeness in Ministerial Work." The Doctor began by stating that "wholeness" is necessary to perfection,—be it of a thing, a thought, or an act,—and then proceeded to show to what an eminent degree is this true of the ministry, the nature of ministerial work being such that it is incapable of subdivision; it must be a unity, and the minister, for the most efficient accomplishment of his mission, must devote himself, mind, body and soul, to the cause.

This address was followed by one from the Rev. S. N. Griffith, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who enumerated "Some Things Necessary for a Minister to Know Besides Theology," touching not only upon theoretical and practical theology, but transcending these limits in the circumstances of life and the relations which a minister, as a man, sustains towards men.

The question of all-insorbing interest to the members of the Union, and the most rife in discussion and diversity of opinion, appears to be that of

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT

hereafter. The irrepressible desire to fathom this unfathomable question has led the brethren here assembled into speculations, the nature of which is appalling; and if an extra hour can be sandwiched in between the numerous discourses and addresses, it is accordingly done, even at the risk of losing a sumptuous dinner as served up at the Evanston Hotel, so utterly improvident of physical, in comparison with spiritual, nourishment are these clergymen. So the time from 12 to 1 yesterday was occupied in this manner. Dr. Raymond first discussed the subject in a most clear and impressive manner, his main point being the refutation of Whateley's fallacious interpretations of the Scriptural passages bearing on the subject. Some of those present discovered what they considered heresy in the Doctor's statements, and proceeded to flagellate him accordingly, but to no purpose, as the Doctor vindicated himself to the entire satisfaction of all his auditors. The Rev. J. H. Rigby made some remarks, clearly expressing orthodox views on the subject.

At 2 o'clock class examinations were resumed, and at 3 o'clock

PROF. H. F. FISK,

of the Northwestern University, delivered an interesting and instructive address on "Theism and Anti-Theism," consisting mainly in a statement of the arguments for and against the existence of a God and a portrayal of wherein the former excel the latter.

At 4 o'clock Bishop Foster delivered the first of his series of lectures on

"SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY."

The church was crowded to an extent greater than at any previous time during the Union. The Bishop began his discourse by a metaphysical consideration of Death, defining it as a predetermined and fundamental arrangement in the plan of creation. The function of life is death, and it is a necessary concomitant of life, but known to us only in the material existence, and wholly beyond the grasp of our faculties in regard to its essential, spiritual nature. The Bishop then proceeded to a like consideration of Life, which is known to us in two forms,—the one, that of organized material existence, as manifest in the vegetable world; the second, as in the animal,—of both of these death is the inevitable sequence. The life of one character depends for its propagation upon the death of the other. Death is, therefore, a necessary, normal factor of the universe.

The object of the discourse, as here stated, was to dispel that fallacious notion, too much extant, that animal death is the result of primeval sin. The third proof, being that death is necessary, to make room for life, which was illustrated by the most startling and incredible figures as to the amount of life at the end of 200 years, if death was a nonentity. The conclusions drawn were that death was as much in the original plan of creation as life.

At 7:30 in the evening the Bishop continued his discussion of Systematic Theology, referring more especially to the Death of Man.

THE LIST OF VISITING MINISTERS

is as follows:

N. H. Axtell, S. H. Adams, E. W. Adams, W. J. Aldrich, J. R. Allen, T. F. Allen, John Adams, N. J. Aplin, Brindell, S. S. Benedict, H. D. Brown, W. K. Bears, J. Borbidge, G. S. Barnes, A. B. Bishop, H. G. Bilby, G. W. Burkitt, S. L. Burrell, J. Boynton, G. W. Burns, C. A. Bucks, N. L. Brakeman, J. H. Brooks, R. M. Boring, G. W. Burtch, J. B. Blakeney, A. J. Brill, M. C. Bowlin, Jesse Cole, J. T. Cooper, A. Campbell, L. Curts, C. R. Carpenter, J. W. Clock, J. C. Coxe, H. Coleman, H. Crews, J. R. Creighton, E. W. Case, J. H. Colt, D. W. Couch, J. D. Cole, T. C. Clendenning, W. F. Cowles, David Casler, W. A. Cross, M. V. Crumbaker, J. M. Caldwell, J. S. David, A. J. Davis, E. W. Drew, H. Delecite, P. S. Donelson, P. W. Darlington, L. P. Davis, J. Evans, John O. Foster, C. R. Ford, A. Fisher, George Fellows, H. A. Gobin, S. N. Griffith, R. C. Govill, William Goodfellow, A. H. Gilbert, W. Hogadorn, D. J. Holmes, W. R. Headley, John Hitchcock, J. W. Holenbeck, W. S. Harrington, W. H. Hickman, F. H. Herdman, M. F. Hammale, H. J. Huston, C. M. Heard, W. Hamilton, J. R. Irish, J. W. Joyce, G. P. Jenkyns, H. H. Jones, T. H. Jacobs, A. R. Jones, S. C. W. Jewett, W. H. J. Jordan, W. F. Jordan, J. M. Johnston, R. J. Judd, H. P. Jordan, C. C. Knowlton, A. A. Knappen, Lusk, James Lisle, J. H. Lozier, T. McClay, Lewis Meredith, A. P. Moore, McChesney, H. L. Martin, R. L. Miller, T. Montgomery, Marsh, McCulloch, H. C. Northrup, C. Nash, J. W. Olmstead, H. N. Ogden, G. P. Perry, Paxton, J. L. Pane, J. H. Potts, R. G. Pearce, John Robinson, R. Roberts, M. A. Richards, J. H. Rigby, W. H. Records, J. W. Southerland, N. M. Stokes, Dr. Stevenson, Stevens, J. E. Springer, J. D. Searles, D. O. Sanborn, J. H. Stafford, Stephen Smith, T. R. Satterfield, W. T. Smith, H. F. Satchwell, M. H. Shepherd, Friend Shepherd, [illegible]

H. J. Van Fossen, John D. D. Wheeler, E. Wasmuth, J. Wardle, D. T. Wilson, Williamson, H. S. White, E. A. Wanless, Samuel Wood, Thomas Walker, J. L. Waller, Wiltzer, J. Wardle, Liston H. Pearce, F. M. Chaffee, A. Fisher.

THE PROGRAMME

for to-day, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows:

9 a. m.—Class examinations.
10 a. m.—"The Secrets of the Workshop," Dr. S. A. W. Jewett, Aurora.
11 a. m.—"Doctrine of the Will," Dr. Raymond.
2 p. m.—Class examinations.
3 p. m.—Christian Journalism, Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor *Northwestern Christian Advocate.*
4 p. m.—Systematic Theology, Bishop Foster.
7 p. m.—Students' love-feast in the Methodist Church.
8 p. m.—Social reunion in the Methodist Church.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

NORTHERN ASSEMBLY.

HOME MISSIONS.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning the report of the Committee on Home Missions was submitted by the Rev. Dr. Brownsen. It expresses gratitude at the successful result of the year's work financially. The year began with a debt in the home department, only about three-fourths of which was canceled through the pledges made at the last Assembly. Besides covering that debt, the income of the year has exceeded that of the previous year by $1,500. Contributions of individuals and churches show an advance of $43,095.79. Notwithstanding the unusual demands for aid growing out of the grasshopper scourge, and from other causes, the fruits of enduring labor appear in the organization of ninety-three churches, in the elevation of 38 others to self-support, in the erection of 50 church-edifices, in the establishment of 345 Sabbath-schools, in the addition of 5,588 members to the communion of the church on profession of faith, and almost as many by letter, and in the other usual tokens of the Lord's presence. Of the 1,123 missionaries aided,—of whom 339 are pastors,—a fair proportion have thus rejoiced in the gifts of the Spirit. Attention is called to the Bureau of Vacant Churches and unemployed ministers. Some such agency of communication is imperatively demanded in order to unite the unemployed talent and neglected work of the Church. The effort to harmonize our missionary work with that of our Congregational brethren, appointed by the last Assembly, has found embodiment in a plan jointly adopted by our Board and the American Missionary Society. The formation of independent and irresponsible churches, as has sometimes been suggested, would be unwise, inexpedient, and hurtful. The increase of missionary churches in some of the older States is a matter of deep concern. Of the missionaries of the Board, 39 labor in New Jersey, 75 in Ohio, 75 in New York, and 91 in Pennsylvania. If it be proper, then, as such, it is a loud call for increased liberality. The subject is one of grave responsibility, and strongly commends itself to the attention of the Presbyters. The organization of our Christian women in behalf of foreign missions has infused new life into the work for the heathen, and has brought a large increase to the resources of that excellent Board. We beg to suggest that the Assembly recommend the organization of a Woman's Home Missionary Society with auxiliary societies, and further, that information of district auxiliary societies be recommended to those churches in which this course may be deemed expedient, and that in those one society only, embracing if possible all the ladies of the church, it be suggested to such society, whether devoted primarily to home or foreign missions, to set apart at least the labors and gifts of one-fourth of the year to either Board. In view of the great struggle of the Board to meet the demands pressing so heavily on it, the Assembly would urge on the churches more liberal contributions to this cause, and the like appeal is made to Sabbath schools in order that children may learn to take the salvation of their own country into their hearts.

CONCERNING SUSTENTATION,

the Committee recommends that a committee of ministers and three ruling elders be appointed, whose duty it shall be to meet at New York, and, after a thorough examination of the whole subject, and with full access to the records pertaining to home missions and sustentation, report to the next Assembly if possible, a plan by which they can be brought to unity and efficiency of operation; that the necessary expenses of this Committee be paid out of any funds in the hands of the Trustees of the General Assembly; that the same management shall continue for the next year which has operated during the year that is past, and that the churches be urged to contribute as heretofore to the cause of sustentation.

In conclusion, the Committee recommend that the following members of the Board be re-elected, viz.: Ministers—The Rev. John Stearns, D. D.; the Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D. Laymen—Robert L. Kennedy and John T. Johnston. Also that John E. Parsons be elected in the place of Thomas S. M. Paton, who declines re-election.

After a motion to receive the report, a discussion was had, which continued up to the time for adjournment, previous to which a large number of bills and overtures were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

The afternoon session was given up wholly to discussion, at the close of which the report and resolutions were adopted.

During the evening no business was transacted, the whole time being given to short discussions.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures this afternoon also reported on the whole question of

FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

with the Presbyterian Church South. Their recommendations are embodied in the following resolution, which was adopted with only a few dissenting votes:

Resolved, That this Assembly deeply regrets that the negotiations in reference to fraternal correspondence have failed; that the Assembly deems it inexpedient to press the question of fraternal relations at present by further negotiations through the appointment of another committee. At the same time the Assembly avails itself of this opportunity to affirm unequivocally its confidence in the integrity and Christian character of our brethren of the Southern Church, and to declare that all the acts and deliverances of the Northern Assemblies of which they complain are wholly null and void, and of no binding efficacy, in the judgment of the Church we represent, or as a rule of proceeding for the Presbyteries and church sessions, and that so far as they, or any of them, can be supposed to impart any injurious imputations on the present character and standing of the churches and members of the Southern Assembly as Christians and Presbyterians such an application of them would be unjust to them, and would be disapproved and regretted by us; and further to reaffirm explicitly in harmony with the repeated and emphatic deliverances of the former Assemblies to our willingness and earnest sincere desire for the re-establishment of fraternal relations between the two bodies on terms and conditions which shall be mutually honorable and in the spirit of Christian charity, forbearance, and brotherly love, and that we await in charity and hope the early coming of the day when we shall mingle with our brethren of the Southern Church in Christian fellowship and co-operation.

SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY.

YESTERDAY.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, this morning, the Special Committee to whom was referred the matter of friendly relations between the Northern and Southern Churches reported that, while they greatly regretted that the conference at Baltimore, last January, was unsuccessful in bringing the two great bodies together in friendly and cordial relations, they heartily indorsed the position of their committee as the only one they could have taken under the circumstances.

Most of the time of the Assembly was taken up to-day in listening to a reading of the records in the Wilson case. This was finally finished, and to-morrow the Rev. Stuart Robinson will make an argument for Louisville Presbytery, and the Rev. J. J. Coole for the complainant. A public meeting in the interest of foreign missions was held to-night, and speeches were made by the Rev. J. E. Wilson, late missionary to Brazil, and others.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Sabbath-School Association of Chicago and vicinity was held yesterday morning at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Carpenter and Washington streets, many persons being present. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. B. Jacobs, President of the Association.

After the meeting had been opened with appropriate devotional exercises the Chair announced that it was in order for the meeting to appoint a Committee on Nomination to prepare a list of names for officers for the ensuing year.

The Committee was appointed and retired, and while they were considering the matter submitted to them the Chairman stated that it had been decided not to present to the meeting the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, but to embody their salient points in the

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

which he proceeded to read. The report showed that since the [illegible] annual meeting held in September last, monthly meetings had been held in Reunion, Second, Grace, Eighth, Fifth, Ashland Avenue, and First Churches, at all of which except the last named, a social tea-party had been gotten up by the ladies of the church. During the past year the President of the society had visited every school in the city except two, and his observation, together with that of other members of the Committee, had enabled them to report a general growing interest in Sunday School work in nearly all the city schools. The report, in closing, set forth the necessity of further efforts on behalf of the Association, and the great want of a well-sustained church in the business part of the city.

OFFICERS.

The Committee on Nominations presented a report as follows: For President, the Rev. J. H. Walker; Secretary, W. B. Jacobs; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Smith; Treasurer, D. S. Covert; Vice-Presidents, the Rev. J. M. Gibson, E. R. Davis, C. L. Thompson, Samuel Duffield, J. N. Barker, J. H. Switzler, S. L. Brown, C. H. Mulliken, H. Henderson, E. S. Wells, H. D. Penfield.

The report was adopted.

THE REV. O. H. MINGIN,

of New York City, addressed the meeting, stating in opening that he felt inestimably honored in being allowed to address an audience in the great city of the West. In his opinion Sunday-school work was the noblest which the Church could engage in, and the sole reliable means of bringing up the rising generation in the fear and love of God. He agreed with Henry Ward Beecher when he said that the souls of selfish persons were so small that thousands of them could be packed away in a small-sized pill-box, and would rattle inside it after they got in, but at the same time he was firm in the opinion that charity began at home, and that there was lots of religious destitution in the Union which required to be combatted. He contrasted two classes of churches—those which are imposing edifices of stone and those which are built of living souls. He was a High-churchman in the idea that he believed that it was the intention of God to make the Church the instrument for the pulling down the stronghold of Satan, and the building up of the Kingdom of the Redeemer. The speaker drew a pathetic picture of low life in New York in the conversion of one of the most degraded of the female inhabitants of Five Points, through the instrumentality of a woman who wished, and yet felt her inability to work successfully for the Master. The speaker expressed the desire he felt to clasp this woman to his heart, but at the same time begged his audience to understand that there was nothing paroxysmal about him. In closing his speech, which was plentifully larded with New York vernacular, which seemed to be hugely relished by the audience, he said that it should be remembered that the criminal classes are chiefly recruited from young men under 21, and young women under 18, years of age. With these facts staring people in the face, they should not fail to make extra exertions on behalf of the children, and he was glad to see that the Presbyterian Church was not of late aiming so much at respectability, but was rolling up its sleeves for the work before it, and organizing systematically in order to conduct its mission with effect.

After the taking up of a collection and the singing of the doxology, the meeting adjourned.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 25.—The Board of Directors of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, held a meeting at 3 p. m., at which the annual report was made, which will be presented to the public on Wednesday evening. The principal items of interest are as follows: The Society has aided churches in thirty counties of the State, sustaining forty-six missionaries, who have performed thirty-six full years of labor at a cost to the Treasury of $8,600.06. The average aid given to a church is $249. The missionaries have ministered to 48 churches and 23 out stations. During the year 9 churches have dedicated new houses of worship. Five missionary churches have reached a state of self-support. Sixteen churches have been served in pairs by eight ministers. Four new churches have been organized, and four suspended ones revived. Of the 234 Congregational churches in the State, only 147 have contributed to this cause, and the amount given is about $9,000. This is nearly $4,000 less than the year before, a falling-off due in part to contributions sent to the sufferers of the West. The amount averages but 50 cents per church member against 75 cents the year before.

THE ANNUAL SERMON.

The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of Chicago, and is substantially as follows. He took as his text:

The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life; and he that winneth souls is wise.—*Proverbs xi., 30.*

David, though occupied with the cares of war and political organization, had founded an era in sacred song and a new department in the sanctuary service. Therefore, Solomon, his son, coming to a Kingdom prosperous and at peace, was not unnaturally led to the more thoughtful studies of science, and to the founding of a new department in literature—the expression of moral and religious truth in the form of maxims or proverbs. The book of Proverbs is of superlative intellectual value, yet like the sheaves of Jacob's brethren, its other splendors pay obeisance to its spiritual truth. It was evidently to the one end of enabling its author to proclaim the precepts of practical religion that "The Spirit of the Lord was upon him, and the inspiration of the Almighty gave him understanding." And having thus in mind the central attitude of the book, we are prepared to find in its separate utterances a profound spiritual significance.

For example, we are authorized, on general grounds of interpretation, in taking the pictorial statement, "The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life," to be Solomon's way of proclaiming the great truth that "Righteousness is the basis—and by implication the only basis—of true well-being." Under the guise of Oriental figure he makes rightness of character the condition of sound prosperity.

And certainly no teaching is more needed at this present day. The modern world is pressing eagerly toward this and that asserted good. Health, and wealth, and art, and culture, and love, and friendship promise, each, to satisfy the soul's desire. Even frivolities and dissipations bid in the open arena for the following of those who seek to be best. What we accordingly need is to be called back to the first principles of life and destiny. We need to be reminded that righteousness in the distinctive Hebrew sense—a righteousness that works itself into the very fibre of the soul and through and through the conduct—is the indispensable condition of all truewelfare. It is well for us to-day to perceive that it is to that sort of righteous man that the author of Proverbs assigns the blessing; that it is to that type of righteousouseness that he gives the pre-eminent favor. But, on the other hand, let not the mistake be made of supposing that, because the condition is so severe and strenuous, the resultant well-being must be of a hard and unsatisfying sort. The emblem of "a tree of life" does not sanction such a thought. On the contrary, it contains the suggestion of something which satisfies with a certain buoyant, absolute, exhaustless satisfaction. Does some one wonder how this can be? Yet there need be no wonder. The realms of literature, and art, and nature, bear witness to the same vital association of serenity and joy. It is on the corner-stone of what is persistent and rigorous that the whole beautiful system about us is established of God. The secret with reference to personal and spiritual experience lies in the adopting of the strict righteousness as the choice of the soul. In other words, it is by so taking the law of God into the voluntary place of conduct, that obedience to it shall become the habitual and the desired way of life.

Let it stand, therefore, that what is needful in order that we may bear personal testimony to the truth of the text is not that we modify the required righteousness from its grand and august and tremendous meaning, but that we take it universally into our hearts and lives. It follows, then, and without need of special enforcement, that he who "winneth souls" to such a life is "wise." Happy is he whose privilege it is to be the ambassador of God's purifying, satisfying truth.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., May 25.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Sunday-School Convention met at the City-Hall this morning at 10 o'clock. The morning was principally occupied in arranging for delegates as they reported at the Secretary's desk.

The Convention was called to order by B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, in the absence of the President, D. W. Whittle, of Chicago. In the absence of P. P. Bliss, Mr. Fish presided at the organ, and led the singing exercises. After the hymn, "My soul repeat His praise" was sung, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Jerseyville, opened the exercises of the day with prayer.

Telegrams were received from Memphis, from twenty clergymen and twenty laymen, that a good work was going on there, and that Mr. Whittle and Mr. Bliss could not be spared.

Reports from Virginia were announced of a great revival in progress there. The speaker said it was the business of the Sabbath-school, and the workers engaged therein, to

HOLD FORTH THE WORD OF LIFE.

Permanent organization being next in order, the Committee's report was adopted as follows: For President of the Association, R. H. Griffith, of Nashville; Vice-Presidents, [illegible] of Peoria; Prof. E. A. Haight, of Alton; Statistical Secretary, E. Payson Porter, of Chicago; Recording Secretary, E. A. Wilson, of Springfield; and Railroad Secretary, the Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway, of Springfield.

A Committee on Enrollment was then appointed as follows: C. W. Cushman, delegate from Macoupin County; the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Jerseyville; and J. L. Watkins, of Alton.

On motion, all persons present at the Convention were cordially invited to take part in the exercises, and were made welcome to all the sessions of the Association.

A LIST OF DELEGATES

was reported by the Secretary of those who had agreed to be present from thirty counties.

Mr. Griffith, the newly-elected President, on taking his place on the stand, was introduced to the Association by Mr. Jacobs in a few remarks explanatory of the prominent and active Sunday-school work with which he had been identified.

Mr. Griffith said the work of the Association was going forward, as he had observed by referring to the programme of exercises. It was necessary that we go still higher and continue to lift up the work of the Sabbath-school, and extend its influence.

After some further preliminary work in perfecting the organization, the Association adjourned till 2 p. m.

The afternoon exercises were very interesting. Reports were first made by the delegates to the International Convention, Messrs. Thompson, Porter, and Stark.

THE BIBLE READING,

conducted by B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, was a very interesting and instructive exercise.

President Hendricks' address, "Hints on Study," was the leading feature of the Convention.

This afternoon a telegram was received from P. P. Bliss, stating that he would arrive to-morrow morning.

The leading features of this evening's exercises will be the address "Hints on Teaching," by President Fallows, D. D., of Bloomington, and the address on "Home-Work of Parents and Children," by the Rev. J. D. Wilson, of Peoria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GERMAN REFORMED GENERAL SYNOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., May 25.—The German Reformed General Synod reassembled this morning, and took up the subject of theological teachings and jurisdiction of classes, left over from yesterday, and finally decided, after prolonged arguments pro and con, that all public theological teachings, etc., shall be under the direct control of the District Synod within whose bounds of jurisdiction it is located.

The Committee on the question of divorce, appointed three years since, asked for a further extension of three years on this subject. The tendency seems set in favor of the Church recognizing no divorce other than that of death.

The Committee on the proposed union of all churches holding the Presbyterian faith reported, but only laid out the ground-plan for an organized Reformed Church, to embrace the different churches holding the same creed.

A resolution was adopted requiring clerks of the Synod to prepare statistical reports for the benefit of the Synod and Classes.

The position the English and German Classes bear to one another and to the Synods was taken up, and discussed until adjournment.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The Rev. John McCloskey, President of the Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, states that the commencement exercises will take place this year on Wednesday, June 22, instead of Wednesday, June 30, as heretofore. The change is made to meet the convenience of His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, who has promised to be present, together with the papal envoys, Monsigneur Roncetti, the Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, and Count Marefoschi, and a large number of alumni of Mount St. Mary's.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25.—The anniversary of the Missionary Union of all the Baptist churches of the country was celebrated here today. The financial statement shows receipts for the year from all sources to be $241,970. There is a deficiency in the current expenses this year of $25,177, with an old debt. The balance against the Treasury is $52,956. Mr. Barnes Sears was elected President; Vice-Presidents, the Revs. E. G. Robinson and G. W. Northup. In the evening, the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. G. W. Northup, of Chicago.

A MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCE.

Singular Proceedings in a Corset Factory.

New Haven Journal, May 20.

The particulars of an interesting occurrence at the corset factory of Mr. I. Strouse, on Oak street, Tuesday, will be of interest to students of those occult matters in the mental and physical conditions of human beings which for ages have puzzled the physicians and philosophers of the world. The facts, in brief, are as follows: In the factory of Mr. Strouse a large number of young ladies, some of considerable intelligence, are employed in the various branches of work usually performed in every large factory of the kind in the country. At about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, a small knot of girls stood chatting together on different topics, based upon current events as reported in the daily newspapers, and by a natural progression in the talk they came to speak of sudden deaths, and of the recitals of cases where persons had been cut off from life without previous warning of the nearness of their dying day. There was all at once felt among the girls the shadow of a solemnity as of the sweep of a pall through the room, and the conversation, which had been quite lively, was in a moment hushed as though a spell of silence had been laid upon every tongue. One particularly spirited and pretty girl—Miss Shea—being perhaps disinclined to acknowledge the rather unusual and fearsome sense of something awful which had come among them, in an effort at playfulness, placed on a work-bench near one of the young girls a common land-turtle which had been picked up somewhere. The girl on whose bench it was laid turned and saw it, gave a shriek which sounded elfish in intensity, and immediately fell to the floor in a faint, as though she had been dead. This apparently led to a touch of horror in the minds of the other girls, some of whom grew white in countenance, with a set expression on their faces, and for an instant not a word or cry was uttered. Soon the same kind of thing happened to another of the girls. She fell to the floor in what looked like a dead faint, or the trance of a person exhausted by prolonged mental excitement, leading to exhaustion. Shortly another girl was seized with the same kind of an attack, and she, too, yielded to the influence and was numbered with those who had already given way. One after another of the girls fainted and fell, until no less than seven of the young ladies had been brought low. The affair was so unexpected that consternation or at least deep interest was shown by the workmen employed in the men's department. Some of them grew pallid and tremulous as if with sudden fear, and pretty soon one of them was taken with an attack similar to that which afflicted the young ladies. He apparently summoned all the forces of his mind and body to resist the mysterious tendency, but he, too, yielded and fainted away. The thing began to look serious. What ailed everybody? was the question with everybody not immediately affected by or under control of this singular nervous dispensation; and at this juncture so painful was the sense of apprehension that, when Mr. Morris, the foreman, ordered a stoppage of the work and a dispersion of the work-people to their homes, a great relief was felt. All were required to move off quietly, and by this judicious treatment no further demonstration became possible.

THE REV. COPELAND.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The Rev. W. E. Copeland, who recently figured in a scandal case in Baltimore, and who preached in one of the Baptist churches of this city Sunday last, has, it is reported, left the city, though shadowed by the police.

The Regulation of Vivisection.

The bill introduced in the English House of Lords by Lord Henniker "for regulating the practice of vivisection" has been printed. It proposes to enact that vivisection shall be performed only in places registered for the purpose; that an inspector of anatomy may at any time visit and inspect those places; and that vivisection shall not be performed on any animal unless anæsthetics are employed. A Justice of the Peace, on receiving information on oath that there is reasonable grounds to believe that vivisections are performed in an unregistered place, may grant a search warrant. Offenses against the act are to be punishable by a penalty not exceeding £20, and they may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction. The term vivisection is defined as including "the cutting or wounding, or treating with galvanism or other appliances, any living vertebrate animal for purposes of physiological research or demonstration, also the artificial production in any living vertebrate animal of painful disease for purposes of physiological research or demonstration."

What is the difference between a belle and a [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Election of a Part of the New French Committee of Thirty.

Bill Passed in the Prussian Diet for the Suppression of Convents.

Procession in Honor of the Pope's Jubilee Forbidden in Germany.

Belgium to Amend Her Penal Code at Bismarck's Bidding.

Another Lunatic Sets His Price for the Assassination of Bismarck.

FRANCE.

THE NEW COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, May 25.—The Assembly to-day elected thirteen members of the new Committee of Thirty. All belong to parties which support the present Constitution. Among them are MM. Laboulaye, Cazanne, Ricard, Ferry, and Picard. The seventeen other members remain to be elected by a second ballot, as none of the candidates received a majority. Among the candidates were M. Gambetta and two Deputies of the Right. No Bonapartists offered themselves for places on the Committee.

OBITUARY.

Monseigneur Plantier, Bishop of Mesines, is dead.

GERMANY.

ECCLESIASTICAL BILLS.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed bills for the suppression of convents, and relative to the administration of church property.

MORE INTOLERANCE.

The Government, fearing a disturbance, has forbidden processions in honor of the Pope's jubilee.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Correspondence London Times.

BERLIN, May 8.—Extreme indignation on the Catholic side of the House and unflinching resolve on the part of the Liberals, such has been the Parliamentary history of the last week. The two bills now passing through the Lower House, it must be owned, are the two most decisive blows yet inflicted upon the Ultramontane interest. By the one, Old Catholics forming themselves into a separate congregation in any Catholic parish are permitted to hold their services in the Catholic church of that parish, and have also a proportionate share of the Church lands and funds allotted to them; by the second bill, convents are abolished, either summarily or after a short term. The first bill will have no immediate consequences, while Old Catholicism remains too orthodox for the Liberals and too vague for the devout; but the second eats into the very flesh. Official commentaries upon this latter bill are as plain-spoken as could be desired. The *Provincial Correspondenz* says:

Considering the open hostility lately shown to Prussia by the Pope, Government deem it incumbent on them to do away with the Ultramontane influence exercised by the monastic orders. After a Pope has dared to declare laws of this country null and void, the Government of the King cannot suffer that a large number of Catholic children shall be educated by monks and nuns, whose duty it is to regard Papal orders as equally binding as the decrees of God.

The law is simply a measure intended to exclude the monkish element from schools, where it has been allowed full play the last twenty years. To forbid monks and nuns to keep private seminaries or give instruction in public institutions of the kind appeared but a half-measure so long as the brethren could not be prevented from visiting families and engaging in private tuition, so their convents had to be shut up entirely; and as even this rigorous proceeding will hardly secure the end in view so absolutely as is desired, another bill is contemplated, empowering the administrative authorities to determine the fully carried out. In less than thirty years monks and nuns in Prussia have increased from 1,200 to 8,000. Their influence in the elementary schools, in which they have since been permitted to teach, is notorious; but it is quite as prejudicial in those numerous boarding-schools for young ladies, kept or visited by them. We all have heard of the bigotry of the sex in France, but I can assure you that German Catholic gentlemen have frequently told me they would assume a more independent attitude in the ecclesiastical controversy of the day were they not compelled to spare the feelings of their wives and daughters.

These observations were confirmed by other members asserting that thirty years ago, when priests and monks were first allowed to exercise their present authority over schools, Ultramontanism did not exist. The tone of the Catholic speakers in reply to these arguments may be imagined when I state that one called Bismarck the only sovereign in Prussia and the Liberal party his willing slaves, while another, after owning that the German Empire was no safe home for himself and co-religionists, wound up with the outburst of the Latin poet—

Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, May 9.—With regard to the movements of the Emperor William this summer, it is stated that His Majesty will go to Gastein at the beginning of July, and return to Babelsberg at the beginning of August. Towards the middle of the latter month he will probably attend the unveiling of the Hermann statue in the Teutoburger-Wald. His Majesty will go to Leignitz at the commencement of September for the great military maneuvres. If, as seems increasingly probable, the Imperial journey to Italy be undertaken, it will be during the period subsequent to the maneuvres and previous to the birthday of the Empress Augusta on the 30 of September, which will be spent by their Majesties at Baden-Baden.

BELGIUM.

THE MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

BRUSSELS, May 25.—The Senate has unanimously adopted a vote of confidence in the Government in respect to its conduct of the correspondence with Germany. The Ministry has given notice that it will introduce a bill providing for the punishment of offenses similar to that of Duchesne.

THE DUCHESNE CASE.

The papers in the case of Duchesne have been handed to the German Ambassador, with a note explaining that the investigation was exhaustive, and nothing has been discovered beyond letters which are already made public, and which do not bring Duchesne within the scope of any penal code. The note adds that the Government will propose an amendment to the law by which proposals of murder will be made punishable the same as threats.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DERBY DAY.

LONDON, May 25.—The House of Commons, by a vote of 206 to 81, resolved to adjourn over to-morrow, which is "Derby Day."

THE BORDEN MUTINY.

William Smith, an American seaman, one of the mutineers on the schooner Jefferson Borden, said, on examination to-day, that the Captain often ill-treated his crew; the food was bad and insufficient, and they were often required to work thirty-six to forty-eight hours on a stretch. Owing to his illness, his further hearing was adjourned for two weeks, when it is expected the other prisoners will be in attendance.

ITALY.

MORE NEW CARDINALS.

Herald Cable Special.

ROME, May 25.—In the Consistory to be held June 24 Monsignori Pacca, Vitelleschi, Simeoni, Antici, Mattei, and Serafina, Bishops of Viterbo, will be created Cardinals.

His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey is expected to arrive in Rome before the Consistory to choose his till.

The Pope was ill yesterday, and is not better this morning. On Saturday last he received, as usual, many deputations.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, May 8.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day concluded the discussion upon the ecclesiastical policy of the Government. Signor Minghetti, President of the Council, declared that the German Government had sent the Italian Cabinet no note respecting ecclesiastical questions. "Our relations with Germany," the Minister said, "have always been excellent." He refused to accept the orders of the Day proposed by members of the Left, because the Government applied loyally the Papal Guarantee laws. He accepted the order proposed by Signor Barazzuoli, which is to this effect:

The Chamber, taking note of the declarations of the Ministry respecting its ecclesiastical policy, has confidence that it will apply the law with firmness in order to protect the rights of the State, and that it will introduce a bill in accordance with clause 18 of the Papal Guarantee laws, and passes to the order of the day.

The House, by 219 against 149 votes, adopted the above resolution, the majority in favor of the Government being thus 70.

AUSTRIA.

CONSPIRATORS AS THICK AS CHARLEY ROSSES.

LONDON, May 26—6 a. m.—The *Daily News'* special from Vienna says a person has been arrested in that city who was the bearer of an anonymous letter containing an offer to assassinate Bismarck for a million florins. The writer of the letter has not been discovered.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE FRENCH SCARE.

PARIS, May 9.—The "French scare" continues to be warmly discussed by the press. This evening the *Moniteur*, which is considered a semi-official paper, says:

If the correspondent of the London *Times* had gone to the Quai d'Orsay the day he dispatched his letter, he would easily have satisfied himself that the Government, while deeming the situation difficult, did not share his exaggerated alarms. If he called there now, he would acquire a certainty that the French Cabinet, conscious of having fulfilled all its international obligations, thinks itself assured that, thanks to the Emperor of Russia's intervention, peace will not be disturbed.

An evening paper, denying the report that the Duc Decazes will make a pacific declaration on the reassembling of the Chamber, says he will take the opportunity afforded by the discussion of the Postal Convention to make a statement which will leave no possible doubt as to the peaceful disposition of France.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 25.—Sailed—The Australian Steam Navigation Company's steamship Cyphrunes, for Honolulu, Auckland, and Sydney, N. S. W.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 25.—Steamship Rhein, from New York, has arrived.

QUEBEC, May 25.—Arrived, Sarmatian, from Liverpool.

Weak lungs are cruelly racked, and the general strength gradually wasted, by a persistent, deep seated cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either Asthma or Bronchitis.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

RICHMOND PRINTS
IN NEW SPRING STYLES OF
"CHOCOLATES" FANCIES, "GRAY'S" AND "E."
TICKETS NOW IN STORE AND RECEIVED DAILY BY
J. V. FARWELL & CO.
CHICAGO.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, and West Shore ports, daily, Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until ... 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily, Sunday excepted, at ... 10 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until ... 11 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., Tuesday and Thursday at ... 9 a. m.
For Escanaba, Negaunee, and Lake Superior towns, Mondays and Thursdays at ... 9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, and intermediate ports, Tuesday ... 7 p. m.
Dock foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

TRUSSES, &c.



Why wear a Truss that is worrying the life out of you, simply because interested parties say you cannot get a better one. Go to 235 State-st., get an ELASTIC TRUSS, and be comfortable.

ADVERTISING.

C. A. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Cook, Coburn & Co.)
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-Sts., Chicago.
The Oldest, Largest and Most Complete
ADVERTISING AGENCY
IN THE WEST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
OMAHA, Neb., May 25, 1875.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, under the usual conditions will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, June 25, 1875, at which place and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the delivery on the cars at the point nearest to the mines, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, of seven thousand five hundred tons of coal, for supply of fuel for military posts along said line of railroad during fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Proposals for a less quantity will be received.

The quality of the coal will be carefully considered in making the award, and the right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

The contract will be let with the proviso that the quantity contracted for may be increased or reduced one-third by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department at any time pending full delivery.

Bids should be indorsed on envelopes, "Bids for coal."

Any further information will be furnished upon application to this office.

ALEX. J. PERRY, Deputy Q. M. G.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
OMAHA, Neb., May 25, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, June 25, 1875, at which place and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the delivery in new gunny and burlap sacks, at Omaha Depot, Neb., in quantities as required, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, of two million (2,000,000) pounds of Corn, one million (1,000,000) pounds of Oats.

Proposals for a less quantity will be received.

Each bid to be considered should be guaranteed by two responsible parties, not bidders, that they will become bondsmen on award of contract.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Bids should be indorsed on envelope "Bids for Forage."

The contract will be let with the proviso that the quantities contracted for may be increased or reduced one third by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department at any time pending full delivery.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Blank bids furnished and full conditions made known on application to this office.

ALEX. J. PERRY, Deputy Q. M. G.

Proposals for Tools, Hardware, Curry-Combs, and Paints

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, QR.-MR. DEP'T.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 17, 1875.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, June 15, 1875, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, on or before June 30, proximo, of an assortment of Carpenters', Masons', Plasterers', and Painters' Tools, Hardware, Paints, and Oils, and also 1,000 Curry-Combs, of the pattern adopted for the use of the Quartermaster's Department.

Blank proposals and printed circulars, stating the kinds and quantities of stores required, and specifying the articles, of which samples must be submitted by bidders, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals will be received for either class of the stores mentioned, and for quantities less than the whole required.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

A sample of the Curry-Combs required may be seen at this office, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, and at the offices of the Depot Quartermaster at New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Chicago.

JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Q. M. G.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FORSYTH'S SCALES
J. F. FORSYTHE & CO., [illegible] LAKE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

MEDICAL.

Piles and Fistula
Cured without Pain. NO pay until cured. [illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

Business was quiet yesterday at the banks, and the demand for money light. The active checking of the day before to make margins good did not create any extra demand from customers, and generally matters are moving along smoothly.

The exchange market was weaker. The Comptroller sold considerable parcels at 50c per $1,000, and we even heard of sales as low as 25c. The range to-day was therefore 25@50c, with more liberal offerings. The decline in prices on the Board of Trade was not sufficient to produce active shipments Eastward, but the anticipation of it had probably something to do in producing a weaker market.

Customers are, as usual, charged 10 per cent for discounts, but call and short-time loans on approved collaterals would be gladly taken at some of the banks at 6@8 per cent.

Street rates nominal at 8@18 per cent, with very little doing. For a long time past money in the seaboard cities, as in Chicago and all over the country, has been abundant. Of

NEW YORK

the *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday, the 22d, gives the following summary:

The salient points in financial circles this week were: remarkably easy money, strong and active Governments, railroad bonds steady on a moderate business, stocks generally depressed to the lowest figures lately touched, gold steady and strong, exchange easier.

The abundance of money offered on call at low rates has been larger than in any previous week, and 2 to 3 per cent is the quotation to all good borrowers, whether Government or stock dealers, while loans to the former are reported to have been made as low as 1½ per cent; money is offered freely on Government collateral at 3 per cent for the whole balance of this year. In commercial paper the principal features are the same which have recently been noticed, though still more marked, as the ease in money shows itself equally in this department, and prime paper of three and four months is eagerly taken at 4 per cent. On all paper of this class 4@4½ is a fair quotation, but in thus quoting it should be understood that such paper is of the best known, easily salable, names, while paper of lower grades and made by parties not so well known in the market, is sold all the way up to 10 per cent.

Of

BOSTON

the *Journal of Commerce* of the 22d says:

The amount of loose funds in the hands of those who don't need them, and who are really at a loss to know how to use them with profit, is simply immense, and increasing at that. In fact, the rich, at least some of them, feel poor, because of so much money idle, or earning mere nothing. It is an unfortunate state of things for them. But borrowers move round with cheer, and meet smiling faces at every turn. It is surprising the number of friends they have, for a customer to take a "round sum" is entitled to great consideration in money circles just now. Let the financial breeze change to the East, and then—well, we won't anticipate. We note great scarcity of choice paper, and the banks take such at 5 per cent quick, while some special notes can be discounted even less. On the other hand, some banks are "doing" right along all they want to at 6½@7 per cent. Call loans range from 4 to 5 per cent on best securities, and between banks the rate is 3 per cent, with no lack of orders.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

It appears to be now a well-established fact that banks cannot be held responsible for special deposits left by friends or customers for safe-keeping. A decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York and another in Vermont seem to have settled that question. In the case of the First National Bank of Brattleboro', the Cashier gave a written receipt for a parcel of bonds for safe-keeping, and yet the Court decided that neither the bank nor its stockholders could be held responsible when the vaults of the bank were broken open and the bonds stolen. The Court held that "the taking of such special deposits to keep for the accommodation of the depositor is not within the authorized business of such banks." It is important, therefore, for depositors to remember that their packages or boxes are in the vaults of their bankers at their own risk. It will scarcely be questioned, however, that while this is the law, it is also in accordance with just principles. As the bank gets nothing for such favors, it should not be held responsible as against thieves and burglars, and under the law it could not make itself so if it would.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

We quote the rates of foreign exchange as follows:

	Sixty days.	Sight.
London	487½	490½
Paris	515	512½
Hamburg	94¾	95½
Berlin	94¾	95½
Frankfort a. m.	94¾	95½
Antwerp	515½	511¼
Amsterdam	41⅛	41⅜
Switzerland	515	512½
Sweden		28
Norway		28
Denmark		28
Finland (Russia)		31¾
St. Petersburg		74½
Vienna		44½
Italy		20½
Cable Transfers.		
London		491¼
Paris		508¾

The bank clearings were $3,800,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	123⅜	124
United States 5-20s of '62	116¾	117¼
United States 5-20s of '64	117¾	118
United States 5-20s of '65	120⅜	120¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	122⅛	122⅜
5-20s of '67—January and July	123⅜	123⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July	123⅛	123⅜
10-40s	117⅞	118
United States new 5s of '81	118⅛	118⅜
United States currency 6s	124⅛	
Gold, 115⅞@116⅛.		

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. certificates	99 & int.	
Chicago City 6 ⅌ ct. certificates	95 & int.	
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds		93 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	235	
First National Bank	160	165
Fifth National Bank	200	
Commercial National Bank	160	163½
German National Bank		130
Corn Exchange National Bank	130	
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank		100
National Bank of Illinois	108	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank		108
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co	155	160
Union National Bank		150
Union Stock-Yard National	150	
Hide & Leather Bank	108	
Commercial Loan Company		90

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	140
City Railway, West Side	122½	127½
City Railway, North Side	101	105
Traders' Insurance Company	113	115
Chamber of Commerce	77	80
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	85¾	86¼
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	135	140
Pullman Palace Car Company ex. div	94¾	96¼
Exposition stock		50
District of Columbia 3-65 (guaranteed by United States)	74	75

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Money easy during the most of the day at 2@3. At the close it was offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½. One million two hundred thousand additional National Bank circulation has been issued this month to date.

Sterling dull for long and firm for demand, at 486½ for sixty-day, and 490 for sight.

Produce exports for the week, $6,000,000—an increase of nearly $2,000,000 over last week.

Customs receipts, $252,000.

Gold opened at 116¼, and closed at 116. Borrowing rates, 1@2, and for carrying, 1, 2, and flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $175,000.

Clearings, $34,000,000.

Governments firm. Railroad mortgages strong. State bonds quiet.

The railway and miscellaneous speculation was generally weak and lower to-day, although at the close there was some recovery from the lowest point. The greatest decline was in Panama, which dropped 5, from 140 to 135, but rallied to 137 at the close. The Erie movement, as usual of late, was the great feature of the market. That stock opened at 19½@19¾, and afterwards advanced to 20⅜, but, later in the day, became very weak, and declined to 18, with closing business at 19⅜. This fresh decline was occasioned by reports that impediments stood in the way of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Delaware & Hudson Canal Companies making the loan on the Erie coal lands. Then followed a rumor of a Receiver and a pressure to sell the stock. The next greatest decline was in Pacific Mail and Western Union, the former receding from 37¾ to 36½, and the latter from 77¼ to 75⅞. At the close Pacific Mail recovered to 36¾, and Western Union to 76¼. The decline in Western Union was stimulated for a time by the failure of the loan. The effect of this, however, was not lasting, as it was believed that the Company could fund its maturing bonds. New Jersey Southern sold at 4½, with more business than of late. A meeting of Pacific Mail Directors is to be held to-morrow, to take into consideration the measures to be adopted in view of the fact that the Panama Directors refuse to negotiate for a resumption of the contract with the Pacific Mail, which terminates July 6. An election of Directors of Pacific Mail will also take place to-morrow, the election being in advance of the usual time. Panama dropped off on reports to the effect that no further negotiations between the Panama Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company would be entered into, and that a meeting of Pacific Mail Directors would be held to-morrow for the purpose of considering the matter, and to take some action in connection with the report of a new steamship line to be immediately started by the Panama Railroad Company. Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 205,000 shares, of which 45,000 were Pacific Mail, 73,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 119,000 Erie, 45,000 Lake Shore, 2,400 Ohios, and 3,300 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	124½	Coupons, '67	124¼
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	123¾
Coupons, '64	118	10-40s	118
Coupons, '65	120⅜	New 5s	116½
Coupons, new	122⅝	Currency 6s	124¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	102	Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	50	North Carolina, old	20½
Tennessees, new	50	North Carolina, new	12
Virginia, new	34		

STOCKS.

Canton	65	St. Paul	31
Western Union Tel	76¾	St. Paul pfd	55
Quicksilver	15½	Wabash	8¾
Adams Ex	100½	Wabash pfd	15
Wells-Fargo	85	Terre Haute	5
American	63¾	Terre Haute pfd	24
U. S. Express	51¼	Chicago & Alton	gold
Pacific Mail	36½	Chicago & Alton, pfd	108
New York Central	104¼	Ohio & Mississippi	25
Erie	18¾	Cleve., Cin. & Col	49¾
Erie pfd	30	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	112
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	65
Harlem pfd	134	Indiana Central	4½
Michigan Central	66½	Illinois Central	101
P., Ft. W. & Chic	99¾	A. & P. Tel	23¾
Northwestern	38	Union Pac. stock	75
Northwestern pfd	53½	Central Pac. stock	103½
Rock Island	102½	Union Pac. bonds	101½
New Jersey Central	110½	Del., Lack & Wil	121½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, May 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Nixon st, 361 ft s of West Polk st, w f, 48x125 ft, with 24x106 ft on Taylor st, in same block, dated May 24 ... $4,000

Lincoln st, 22 ft n e of Ellen st, s e f, 25x132 ft, dated May 25 ... 1,100

Lewis st, 420 ft n of North av, w f, Lots 89 and 90, dated May 21 ... 1,200

Campbell Park, near s w corner of Leavitt st, n f, 72½x108¾ ft, dated May 25 ... 10,000

Market square, 315 ft s e of Archer av, n w ⅓ of Lot 13, dated May 25 ... 1,200

Prairie av, 60 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 49 x71 3-8 ft, dated May 24 ... 15,000

Napoleon place, 125 ft e of Wallace st, s f, 25x 124 9-10 ft, dated May 25 ... 975

Napoleon place, 175 ft e of Butler st, n f, 25x 124 9-10 ft, dated May 28, 1872 ... 750

Pine st, 54¼ ft s of Superior st, e f, 22x143 ft, with building, dated May 25 ... 15,000

Fairfield av, 138 ft n of Fulton st, w f, 48x125 ft, dated May 25 ... 1,550

West Erie st, 25 ft e of May st, s f, 25x110 ft, dated May 10 ... 3,600

Osgood st, 175 ft n of Sophia st, e f, 25x125 9-10 ft, dated May 4 ... 3,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Fabius st, n of Fullerton av, e f, 20x125 ft, with building, dated May 20 ... $7,250

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-first st, near Langley av, n f, 25x119 ft, dated May 26 ... $6,500

State st, 462 ft n of Sixty-third st, w f, 198x 170½ ft, dated May 21 ... 7,000

Madison av, 100 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 100x 150 ft, with improvements, dated May 5 ... 16,000

Part of Block 1, Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated May 24 ... 15,000

Lot 34, Block 5, Heintz's part Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated May 24 ... 800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1875.	RECEIPTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1875.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.
Flour, brls	10,629	6,613	8,320	3,186
Wheat, bu	110,280	131,810	56,719	64,845
Corn, bu	73,930	212,395	87,662	128,841
Oats, bu	39,850	106,520	52,886	52,698
Rye, bu		3,677	480	458
Barley, bu	1,500	1,500	443	4,066
Grass seed, lbs	36,640	83,615	84,189	89,116
Broom-corn, lbs	1,420	26,000	2,120	2,750
Cured meats, lbs	133,200	68,660	209,342	318,726
Beef, brls		35	25	74
Pork, brls			784	1,105
Lard, lbs		4,750	68,725	281,749
Tallow, lbs	13,340	3,570		67,084
Butter, lbs	17,124	29,896	840	4,736
Dressed hogs, No		2		
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	880	4,482	7,950
Cattle, No	[illegible]	436	3,100	3,990
Sheep, No	[illegible]	249		163
Hides, lbs	176,480	85,838	153,128	201,163
Highwines, brls	325	307	188	28
Wool, lbs	331,592	262,713	601,300	235,491
Potatoes, bu	5,689	16,159	3,082	860
Lumber, No. ft	8,413,000	13,078,000	1,962,800	2,359,500
Shingles, No	2,888,000	1,781,000	1,120,000	880,000
Lath, No	310,000	790,000	43,000	150,000
Salt, brls	280	3,467	1,910	2,060

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	9,852	
Poultry, coops	78	
Game, pkgs	6	
Eggs, pkgs	1,464	285
Cheese, bxs	1,233	114
Dried fruits, lbs	8,875	
Green apples, brls	497	
Beans, bu	46	
Hay, tons	160	7

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 1,585 bu wheat, 1,571 bu corn, 497 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Tuesday morning: 17 cars No. 1 spring, 133 cars No. 2 do, 29 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do (185 cars wheat); 23 cars high mixed corn, 139 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars rejected do, 2 cars no-grade do (183 cars corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 9 cars white do, 34 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars rejected do (52 cars oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do, 1 car no-grade do. Total, 429 cars, or 170,000 bu. Inspected out: 47,630 bu wheat, 163,108 bu corn, 24,920 bu oats, 398 bu rye, 407 bu barley.

A gentleman from Louisiana yesterday told one of our prominent packers that he had bought some of his pork for use on the plantation, and found that it weighed out only 165@175 lbs to the brl. The packer replied that he would give $50 for every brl of such light-weight pork that could be found in any original package of his. Subsequent conversation led to the statement that there are men engaged in the business of buying up pork, and selling it again, after repacking, which means that they take liberal toll from every barrel, to pay them for the trouble of opening the package and closing it again. We believe that the chief reason our packers had for wishing to reduce the quantity of green meat packed into the pork brl to 190 lbs, was the desire that the overplus should not form a sufficient temptation to the stealers. But it seems they did not rightly estimate the strength of human cupidity.

We note that a New Orleans paper has recently called for condign punishment upon the men who sell short-weight pork. And that paper is right, provided it locates the blame in the right place. "A false balance is an abomination" in the eyes of decent men, and it is the duty of every honest trader to help track out the real culprit, whether it be the packer or the repacker,—whether the rogue be in Illinois, or Louisiana, or some intermediate place. He ought to be tracked, and then "Give the devil his due."

As we indicated in our issue of yesterday, the suspension of a prominent grain firm only lasted a few minutes, while the account which was unwittingly overdrawn at the bank was made good. It was not, therefore, a suspension, but simply a misunderstanding, which was set right as soon as it was found to exist. The losses on the downward turn were heavy, to many parties, but all have faced the music.

The leading produce markets were steadier yesterday, though far from being settled. The storm of Monday had blown over, leaving its effects in the shape of heavy loss, but no ruin, so far as ascertained. The loss chiefly fell on parties in the country, and consisted of small blocks of cash, numerously and widely distributed. Country operators have had so much faith in the future, alike of pork, wheat, and corn, that they have bought largely for future delivery, but each man's purchases were protected by margins, and, when those margins were exhausted, they were sold out. Commission men here have lost, in a few cases, in consequence of not being able to sell before the market got below the limit of exhaust; but city operators, as a rule, were on the short side, and hence made money by the recent decline. The shipping movement was fair in wheat, but very little stuff of any kind was bought yesterday for shipment, that for which freight-room was engaged having been bought several weeks previously. It could scarcely be expected that much would be done in the shape of buying for export. Some capitalists were looking around, but they decided to wait a little while, thinking it probable that the markets would settle down to a still lower point, where they could operate at a profit.

Jobbers of dry goods were only fairly busy. For strictly summer fabrics there was a well-sustained demand, and in prints, denims, linens, and hosiery there was a good degree of activity, but the general market wore an air of quiet. Groceries to a pretty liberal aggregate were distributed at prices not essentially different from those ruling on Monday. Coffees were firm, with a trifling advance in Rio and Maracaibo grades. Sugars, rice, spices, sirups, and molasses ruled steady. Teas are weak, and in some instances lower prices are noted. The butter market was poorly supplied, the offerings of desirable table grades falling far short of the trade requirements. Prices were fully sustained. Cheese was dull and easy at 6@12c for new. Dried fruits were in moderate request. Fish were active. There was a light movement in bagging, leather, coal, and wood, at nominally unchanged prices. A fair demand for oils was reported at former quotations.

Lumber was in fair demand at both the yards and docks, and tolerably steady. There is some cutting of prices at the distant yards, but the average price for common green stuff is $10.00. Hardware, metals, and nails were quiet and without quotable change. Some staple articles are not very firm, but no immediate change is expected. The broom-corn market was rather quiet and steady as far as prices were concerned. Hay and hops were dull and easy. The wool market was quiet, and the future of it is still uncertain. The seed market was quiet, and in other respects without special change. Timothy was firm, and Hungarian and flax, weak. Potatoes were dull and easier.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	May 22, 1875.	May 15, 1875.	May 23, 1874.
Wheat—			
No. 1 red			274
No. 2 red	2,806	3,873	695
No. 3 winter	4,739	4,200	567
Rejected winter	1,121	1,121	
No. 1 spring	80,996	72,867	23,667
No. 2 spring	4,066,986	3,970,544	811,969
No. 3 spring	94,873	114,746	95,689
Rejected spring	13,490	13,274	19,505
No. 1 N. W. spring	215,354	201,633	68,151
No. 2 N. W. spring	454,790	423,437	523,724
Total	4,965,116	4,805,747	1,342,081
Corn—			
No. 1	14,915	15,473	24,839
No. 2	2,197,221	1,950,450	1,266,139
Rejected	154,565	239,280	145,380
No grade	1,810	1,824	3,427
High mixed	808,596	740,842	137,904
Yellow	16,544	18,482	11,506
White	2,491	2,491	373
New No. 2	82,419	172,148	1,857
New rejected	9,431	9,733	7,335
New high mixed	23,052	81,311	7,708
Total	3,081,041	3,240,040	1,606,509
Oats—			
No. 2	400,221	487,583	177,680
Rejected	7,630	7,631	5,550
No grade	205	205	3,330
No. 2 white	64,213	71,737	21,018
Total	472,269	567,156	207,638
Rye—			
No. 1			222
No. 2	1,599	1,408	9,659
Rejected			489
No grade			100
Total	1,599	1,408	10,470
Barley—			
No. 2	25,535	30,504	45,836
No. 3	1,706	2,500	11,448
Rejected	566	924	5,078
Total	27,807	33,928	62,362

Total of all kinds in store, 8,547,832 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 159,369 bu wheat, 191 bu rye, and a decrease of 158,999 bu corn, 94,887 bu oats, and 6,121 bu barley. Total decrease, 100,447 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active and steadier, but weak nevertheless, the offerings for future delivery being in excess of the demand. The receipts of hogs were smaller, and the shipments of product from this city have been larger for two or three days past, which facts tended to stiffen prices, but New York was quoted lower all round, and a good many lots were placed on sale by outside parties who had grown tired of holding. The purchases were chiefly made by local shorts, though one round lot of meats was taken for direct shipment to Europe, and there was a fair demand for cash mess pork, which was held strongly.

MESS PORK—Was irregular at about the same range of prices as on Monday afternoon, being a shade firmer early, but weak afterwards. Sales were reported of 140 brls cash at $20.25; 1,000 brls seller the month at $20.15@20.25; 5,000 brls seller June at $20.15@20.25; 7,750 brls seller July at $20.35@20.80; and 6,500 brls seller August at $20.65@20.80. Total, 20,390 brls. The market closed tame at $20.12½@20.15 seller May or seller June; $20.37½ for July, and $20.65 for August.

Extra prime pork was nominal at $15.00.

LARD—Was quiet and a shade firmer than the previous evening, though lower than the figures current during the session of Monday. Liverpool was unchanged. Sales were reported of 250 tcs seller the month at $14.70; 2,000 tcs seller June at $14.65@14.72½; 5,250 tcs seller July at $14.85@14.92½, and 250 tcs seller August at $15.10. Total, 7,750 tcs. The market closed firm at $14.70 cash; 14.70@14.72½ for June; $14.90@14.92½ for July; and $15.10@15.12½ for August.

MEATS—Were tame and easier, being generally ⅛c per lb lower, with more offering, and little disposition to take hold except in shoulders. Sales were 500,000 lbs shoulders at 8c seller June, and 8⅛c seller July; and 500 boxes long and short clear middles on private terms. The market closed at 8c for shoulders, cash or seller June; 8⅛c do seller July, and 8¼c do seller August; 11¼c for long clears, cash or seller June; 11½c do, seller July, and 11¾c do seller August; 11½c for short ribs, cash or seller June; 11¾c for do seller July, and 11⅞c for do seller August; 11¾c for short clears, cash or seller June; 11⅞c do seller July, and 12⅛c for do seller August. Boxed meats ½c higher than loose. Summer-cured English meats, 11¾@12c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, at 11@11¼c. Bacon meats quoted at 13½@14½c for hams, 9½c for shoulders, 13c for short ribs, and 13¼c for short clears,—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 8@11c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.50 for mess, $9.50 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8½@8¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and easier. Local buyers took hold sparingly, and shippers wanted nothing. The market was weak, in sympathy with New York, and because prices had not hitherto been marked down sufficiently to correspond with the decline in wheat. Sales were reported of 1,050 brls spring extras, partly at $4.75@5.20. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, $6.75 @7.75; common to good do, $5.00@6.50; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.25; fair do, shipping grades, $4.70@4.90; Minnesota, $5.25@6.00; patent spring, $6.00@8.00; spring superfines, $3.50@4.00; rye flour, $5.50@5.75.

BRAN—Was in good demand and a shade firmer, though in large supply. Sales were 110 tons at $15.50 @16.00 on track, and $16.00 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—We quote at $3.62½@3.75 per brl for good, and $26.50@27.00 for coarse.

WHEAT—Was less active and irregular, declining 2c from the closing quotations of Monday afternoon, though the bulk of the trading was done at slightly higher figures than the lowest touched on Monday. The market was very weak early, several selling orders being received, while Liverpool was weak and lower,—the European decline being probably a consequence of our own. But there was a good speculative demand, chiefly from the short interest, and all the offerings were taken so freely as to cause a reaction in the feeling and an ultimate rise of 2@3c from the lowest point of the session. Freight room was engaged for 215,000 bu wheat, but it was for grain bought in March. Shippers only purchased sparingly yesterday, owing to uncertainty as to the tone of the foreign markets, and the fear that our market must decline still further to reach a shipping basis. New York was reported dull, with buyers and sellers are about 3c apart, which was discouraging to those who had hoped that our downward movement would furnish an inducement to reduce our stocks in store. They now exceed 5,000,000 bu, adding the stock of Saturday last to the augment since then. Nevertheless there was a stronger feeling in the last hour of the session, as the weak-handed ones had dropped their burdens, and made sellers comparatively independent. Seller June opened at 95c, declined to 93½c, advanced to 96½c, and closed at 95½c. Seller July sold at 97@99½c, closing at 98½c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at 93@95½c, closing at 94½c, and gilt-edged receipts do closed at 95½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,400 bu No. 1 spring at 99c@$1.00; 108,400 bu No. 2 do at 93@95½c; 3,800 bu No. 3 do at 90½@91½c; 800 bu rejected do at 87c; 1,000 bu white Hamburg at $1.07½ free on board. Total, 116,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and lower. Sales were restricted to 1,000 bu at $1.02@1.02½ for No. 1, and 97½c for No. 2.

CORN—Was active and variable, but generally firmer, though it declined early 1c below the closing figures of Monday, and then strengthened, especially for July delivery, which was at a premium of fully 5c per bu at one time. Liverpool was quoted 6d per 480 lbs lower, at 31s 9d@32s, and New York was very weak, probably as a consequence of our own decline. But after the first crowding down, under the receipt of a few orders to sell, there was a decided rally, chiefly on July, which was in good demand from the short interest, the bulk of the June shorts having been filled previously. The receipts were not large, so that the volume of cash offerings was only fair, but they dragged, as there was very little demand for shipment, and capital was averse to carrying it, owing to the fear that if we should have hot, damp weather in June a good deal of it would get out of condition. It was hinted that the inspection of corn in the latter part of April was not so rigid as it ought to have been—a thing by no means surprising when it is remembered that the Inspector's office was in a state of commotion about that time. Seller June opened at 64½c, declined to 63½c, and advanced to 65c, closing at 64½c. Seller July sold at 67½@62½c, closing at 69½c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 62½@63½c, closing nominal at 63½c; gilt-edged receipts of do closed at 64½c. Cash sales were reported of 16,400 bu high-mixed at 63½@64½c; 143,000 bu No. 2 at 62½@64½c; 400 bu new No. 2 at 62c; 10,400 bu rejected at 61@61½c; and 2,800 bu ears at 62@63c on track. Total, 173,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active for June and very irregular, declining 1½@2½c. The market opened very weak, owing to the decline in wheat and corn, added to which was a widespread desire to sell, and prices immediately broke 1½c, but the market afterwards rallied, following corn in the ups and downs, closing weak, however. New York was lower, and the receipts and shipments were fair. The weekly report shows a decrease in the stocks in store of nearly 100,000 bu. The trading yesterday was confined almost entirely to the June option. The shorts bought freely, and a good deal was sold in settlement. Seller June opened at 59½c, dropped to 57½c, reacted to 59½c, and closed weak at 58½c. Cash and the other options were quiet. Cash sold at 59½c early and closed at 58c sellers. Seller July sold at 55@55½c. Seller August opened at 43c, fell to 41c, rose to 43c, and closed at 42½c. Cash sales were reported of 23,600 bu No. 2 at 58@59½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 53c; 4,200 bu by sample at 58@61c. Total, 34,000.

RYE—Was quiet, at $1.05 bid for No. 2, with holders asking a little more. About 100 bu was sold by sample at $1.05 delivered.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower. The offerings were small, and consisted chiefly of No. 2, but there were few buyers present, and they held off. No. 2 was about 3½c lower, selling at $1.32½ in Central; No. 3 sold at $1.22, and sample lots at $1.08@1.42½. Options were very quiet at $1.32½@1.34 for the month, and about $1.02@1.05 for September. Cash sales included 400 bu No. 2 Central at $1.32½; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.22; 2,300 bu by sample at $1.08@1.42½. Total, 3,100 bu.

LATEST.

Mess pork was active and about 12½c lower, closing at $20.00@20.05 for June, $20.25 for July, and $20.50@20.55 for August. Sales: 5,250 brls at $20.00@20.12½ for June, $20.25@20.30 for July, and $20.50@20.55 for August.

Lard was active and 20c lower, closing at $14.50 for June and $14.70@14.75 for July, with sales of 3,750 tcs, at $14.50 for June and $14.70@14.85 for July.

Wheat was active and weak, declining 1c. Seller June opened at 96c and closed at 94½@94⅝c. Seller July sold at 99c, and closed at 97½@97⅝c.

Corn was unsettled and about ½c lower, closing at 63½@63⅝c for June, with sales early at 64½c. Seller July sold at 68½@69½c, closing at the inside.

Oats were weak early but afterwards advanced, closing stronger than at 1 o'clock. Seller June closed at 58½c. Seller July sold at 55½c, and seller August at 43c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and fair at $2.30@2.34.

BROOM-CORN—Small orders were placed at the current figures. It is reported that most of the corn in the East is now held by manufacturers, and many of them are supplied only for a short time, so they will probably have to come to this market before long. Dealers quote as follows: Good to choice hurl, 12½@14c; brush that will work itself into choice hurl broom, 11@13c; fair to good do, 10@11½c; inferior brush, 9@10c; crooked, 6@8c.

BUTTER—Continued small supplies gives the butter market an appearance of firmness, but there is a weak undertone which under anything like liberal receipts would undoubtedly develop into a sharp decline. At present the market is bare of stock; the wants of the home trade alone exceeding the current receipts, the quotations following are easily maintained: Choice to fancy yellow, 24@30c; medium to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 12@17c.

CHEESE—Orders are comparatively few, and are usually for small amounts, the declining tendency of prices leading buyers to confine their purchases to such quantities as are needful to supply the immediate wants of their trade. New, full cream, is quoted at 12c, and lower grades at 6@11c.

COAL—There was nothing new in the situation of the coal market. Business is dull at the range of prices following: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indian block, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $4.00@4.50.

COOPERAGE—Was in light demand. Quotations: Pork barrels, $1.10@1.15; lard tierces, $1.30@1.35; flour barrels, 40@50c; whisky do, $1.75@1.80. Pork barrel staves, rough, $18.00@20.00; do, bucked, $22.00 @24.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@21.00; do, bucked, $25.00@27.00.

EGGS—Were rather quiet and easier. The offerings in the morning were large, and sellers found it necessary to shade prices in order to sell. Early sales were made at 15c, and later at 14½c and 14c.

FISH—Activity is still noticeable among the jobbers of fish. Local, as well as interior dealers, are ordering with more than ordinary freedom, and under moderate stocks the market shows strength. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.60; No. 1 trout, $4.60@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 bay, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.60@1.65; bank codfish $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.00@7.25; do, ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 43@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Only a fair movement was witnessed either in domestic or foreign dried, while aside from a few of the leading articles sales were limited. Raisins are dull and weak, and in Valencias we note a ½c reduction. The apple market is still depressed, and by some a further shrinkage in values is anticipated. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6½c; figs, drums, 13@14c; figs, layers, 17@18c; Turkish prunes, 8@8½c; French prunes, 12@14½c; raisins, layers, $2.85@2.90; loose Muscatel, $3.70@4.00; Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 6½@7½c; citron, 27@28c; lemon peel, 19@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 8½@9c; Indiana and Illinois, 7½@8½c; Southern, 7½@8c; peaches, halves, 9½@9¾c; do mixed, 8½@8¾c; do pared, 19@22c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 31@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 9@10c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 8@9c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were firmer, owing to an advance at New York. Lemons were firm under a good demand. Choice pineapples sold at quoted prices. Strawberries were more plenty, the receipts including several cases of fine fruit from this State: Oranges, $4.50@6.00 per box; Valencia do, $11.00@15.00 per case; lemons, $5.00@6.50 per box; pineapples, $2.00@2.50 per doz; apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl; strawberries, 35@50c per qt; do Illinois, 60@70c; gooseberries, 10@12½c per qt.

GROCERIES—Among our jobbers of groceries there was a reasonable degree of activity, and a fairly firm tone pervaded the general market. Coffees were strong, and for Rio and Maracaibo higher quotations were given. At the reduction in sugars noted on Monday there was a steady tone to that market. Sirups, rice, soaps, spices, etc., were steady and unchanged. We quote:

RICE—Rangoon, 6½@7½c; Carolina, 7½@8½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33½@34½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31½c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@23½c; good to prime do, 21½@23c; common to fair, 21@21½c; roasting, 19½@20c; Singapore Java, 24@26c; Costa Rica, 22½@23c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@12c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10¾c; do No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 10c; C No. 1, 9½@9¾c; yellow, C No. 1, 9¼@9½c; choice brown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@8c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; common to good do, 7½@8½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.15@1.20; silver drip, extra fine, 65@70c; good sugar-house sirup, 53@55c; extra do, 63@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 75@78c; do prime, 72@75c; do common to good, 60@68c; Porto Rico molasses, 55@70c; common molasses, 43@45c; blackstrap, 39@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 22@22½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@6¾c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; Savon Imperial, 5c; Golden West, 4½@5c.

HAY—The offerings were fair, but the demand was very light, hence the market was not very firm, though sellers were loth to make concessions, and a few urgent orders were filled at recent prices: Prime timothy, $20.00; No. 1 do, $19.50@20.00; No. 2, $18.00; prime upland prairie, $17.50@18.00; No. 1, $16.00@17.00; No. 2, $14.50@15.00.

HIGHWINES—Were dull and a shade easier. Holders insisted on the recent quotations, but buyers were slow to take hold in view of Eastern weakness. Sales were limited to 50 brls at $1.17 ⅌ gallon.

HIDES—Were salable at quotations, and green calf were called firm. The receipts continue small, but the outside demand is limited, and on that account many dealers are buying sparingly: Green city butchers', 5½@6c; green cured light and heavy, 8c; part cured, 7c; green calf, 12½@13c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 17c; dry salted hides, 14c; deacon skins, 40c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@44c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were steady at 25@35c for Westerns.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. Country dealers also report dullness, which they attribute partly to the fact that the farmers are too busy in the fields to look after other matters. Following are the prices: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $11.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.00. PIG TIN—Large, 26c; small 27c; bar, 28c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½@9c; lead pipe, 9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 31c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 4½c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 2 inclusive, 23c; do, No. 1 stained, 18c; American Russia A, 14c; B, 10½c. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19c, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 5½c.

NAILS—Were steady at $3.37½, with 7½c off for 100 keg lots.

OILS—A fair volume of sales was accomplished at nominally steady prices. At the late reduction in linseed there is a freer movement than previously noted, and there is a feeling that bottom prices have at last been reached. Carbon, linseed, turpentine, and low-priced lubricating oils are fairly active. We quote: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 18@18½c; extra winter lard oil, $1.30@1.32; No. 1, $1.05; No. 2, 85@87c; linseed, raw, 67@68c; do boiled, 72@73c; whale, 80@85c; sperm, $2.35@2.40; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14@14½c; naphtha, common, 12@12½c.

POTATOES—Were dull and weak under comparatively liberal offerings. Eastern Peachblows were lower, otherwise prices were without quotable change. Retailers generally are well supplied: Car-lots Eastern Peachblows, 85@90c, delivered; Western, do, 75@82c; mixed and common, 40@60c; Early Rose, Eastern, 55@60c; do Western, 45@55c.

POULTRY—Was steady and in fair local request: Turkeys, live, 13@14c; chickens, live, 9@11½c per lb, or $4.00@5.00 in coops; spring do, $2.00@3.50; ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Were quiet all round. A few orders were filled by dealers, but at unchanged prices. Timothy was very scarce and firm at $2.25@2.50. Clover sold at $6.50, and Hungarian at $1.35@1.40. Millet at $1.45@1.52½. Flax was lower owing to the recent decline in linseed-oil. Good crushing sold at $1.60.

SALT—Continues fairly active and steady: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.65; Canada do, $1.70; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.12½; dairy without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TOBACCO—Notwithstanding there are still in circulation unfavorable reports concerning this season's crop, the demand does not appear to have been materially influenced thereby, the only noticeable effect having been to strengthen the views of holders, not a few of whom predict an advance a little later in the season. Below are the prices current:

FINE CUT—Choice to extra, 70@80c; medium to good, 55@60c; common, 48@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, choice to extra, 78@83c; do medium to good, 65@75c; half bright, choice to extra, 58@65c; medium, 50@53c; black, good to extra, 53@58c; common to medium, 47@50c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 35@38c; medium, 32@33c; common, 29@30c.

VEAL—Was in large supply and weak at 3@5c for common and fair veal, 5½@7½c for good to choice.

WOOL—The market was quiet and unchanged. The prospects for the new clip are so uncertain that dealers hesitate to name the probable opening figures. Shearing will probably commence this week. It is said that manufacturers will insist on low prices, or let the wool alone, or continue to buy from hand to mouth. New washed wool is quoted at 40c, and unwashed do at 25@30c, but these figures are little better than guesses. The odd lots of new and old now arriving are sold at various prices.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were unchanged:

Chicago to	Fourth class, per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	35	70	35.40	45
New York	30	60	30	35
Philadelphia and Baltimore	25	50	25	30
Cleveland, O.	18	36	18	20½
Pittsburg	25	50	25	30

DRY GOODS.

The jobbing trade was unchanged in its general characteristics. An absence of anything more than moderate activity is still observable in most departments, and in no class of goods, with possibly the exception of prints, was the movement at all brisk. There was a considerable demand for reassortments from various sections of the interior through the medium of "mail orders," or through traveling salesmen, but it is safe to say that the aggregate distribution for the week did not come up to general expectations. Prices of cotton textiles still show some irregularity, and by reference to the quotations published below it will be observed that several brands of prints, cheviot stripes, cambrics, and bleached and brown cottons have been cut down a ⅛c. A reduction of 1c in York ticks is also noted.

The New York *Bulletin* of May 20 contains the following:

"The jobbing trade is unsettled by the recent break in the print market, and while there is great activity in prints at low prices the general movement is slow and disheartening. The excitement in 6½c prints continues unabated, and, at 1 cent higher, some of the Broadway jobbers are effecting a fair distribution. Of course the *drives* in prints have militated against the sale of regular goods of even the most desirable styles, and have also created a feeling of distrust in the maintenance of other values, and the whole cotton goods market is in a feverish and excited state, from which recovery need not be expected until the *job* lots now offering are closed out.

"Cotton goods are moving slowly, and the late price reductions of bleached shirtings do not appear to have stimulated the demand to the expected extent. The fact is, no reasonable concession will induce purchases at the present time, and it seems unwise to keep the market in a ferment by changing quotations at a period when the trade do not require goods, and will not buy them unless at such prices as would justify speculation.

"The best styles of standard prints which are held by agents at 8c have moved slowly since the reduction of *off styles* by jobbers to 6½@7½c, but the production is now greatly curtailed, and probably not over one-third of the machines are now running on light fancies."

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	10½c	Mystic River	9¾
Atlantic H, 4-4	10	Broadway	7¾
Atlantic D, 4-4	9	Mackinaw	7¾
Atlantic P, 4-4	8	Langley, standard	10½
Indian Head, 4-4	10½	Cabot A, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 7-8	9½	Cabot W, 4-4	9½
Nashville	10	New Hartford, AA	8
Wachusetts	10½	Lawrence, LL, 4-4	8
Stark A, 4-4	10	Agawam F, 4-4	8
Augusta	9½	Tremont, CC	8
Gardner A	11	Empire State	7½
Michigan A, 4-4	10½	Nonpareil	7
Medford	10	Laurence, CC	6¾
Macon	9	Granite, B	7

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	11½c	Dwight Star, 4-4	10½c
Nashua E, 36-in	10½	Dwight Star, 40-in	11
Nashua O, 33-in	9½	Continental C	10½
Pepperell E, 40-in	10½	Bootts, R B	9
Pepperell R, 36-in	9½	Bootts, M	10
Pepperell O, 33-in	8½	Newmarket A	9
Pepperell N, 30-in	7½	Massachusetts B B	9
Crescent	10	Great Falls M	9
Prescott X L	10½	Great Falls S	7½
Indian Orchard, AA	10½	Great Falls J	8½
Indian Orchard, EE	9½	Portsmouth P	6½
Indian Orchard, NN	8½	Mohawk	8¾
Indian Orchard, RR	8		

PRINTS.

Merrimac F. Pink	10 c	Amoskeag	8 c
Merrimac D	9	Freeman	7
Pacific	9	Mourning	9
Hamilton	9	Shirting	9
Richmond	8½@9	Mallory Pink	9
American	8	Mallory Purple	8½
Sprague	9	Manchester	9
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	7
Garner	7½		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	6½c	Masonville	6½c
Washington	6½	Warren	7½
Smithfield	6½	Lonsdale	8½

High colors, 1c extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	16 c	Gem of the Spindle	11 c
New York Mills	15½	Hill, 4-4	11½
Utica Nonpareil	16	Blackstone, AA	10
Wamsutta, 4-4	15½	Hope	9½
Davol	14	Cabot	10½
Pride of the West	16½	Senate, AA	10
Langdon, GB	15	Dwight Star	11
Fruit of the Loom	13	Hallowell, Q	9
Lonsdale	13	Boott, E	8¾
Androscoggin, L	12½	Boott, B	10½
Amoskeag	11½	Thorndike, B	8½
Auburn, A	12½	Green, G	8
Rosebuds	10½	Vaughan, XX	7½

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	8½c	Middlesex	9½c
Lancaster	11½	Glenarm	9½
Bates	11½	Bairds	9½
Amoskeag	11½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	12 c	Amoskeag, brown	10 c
Kearsarge	11½	Indian Orchard	9½
Androscoggin	11	Canoe	8
Amoskeag	11		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	25 c	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	15
Minnehaha, 7-8	22½	Conestoga CT, 4-4	16
Amoskeag, ACA	25	Conestoga AA, 30-in	12½
Amoskeag, A	20	Methuen AA	18
Amoskeag, B	17	Falls A	11½
Amoskeag, C	15	Manhattan	8½
Amoskeag, D	13½	York, 32-inch	20
Amoskeag, E	12½	York, 30-inch	16
Pearl River	21½	Thorndike A	10½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	21	Swift River	10
Conestoga extra, 7-8	18	Ocean	8
Conestoga GM, 4-4	18	Pittsfield	7

DENIMS.

York Blue	21 c	Pearl River	20
York stripe	21	Nelson, IXL	16
Amoskeag	21	Curtis	14½
Columbian	16	Warren, AXA	15
Otis, AXA	18	Warren, BB	14
Otis, BB	16	Warren, CC	12½
Otis, CC	12½	Uncasville, UCA	12½
Beaver Creek, AA	13½	Waukegan	11½
Beaver Creek, BB	13½	Haymaker	11
Beaver Creek, CC	12@13	Boston	9½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	19 c	American, 6-3	11½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	14	American, 3-3	10½
Amoskeag, 3-3	13	Hamilton, 6-3	15
Uncasville, A	10@11	Hamilton, 3-3	14
Uncasville, UCA	12@13		

CHEVIOT STRIPES.

Whittenton, AA	13 c	Everett, No. 1	17 c
Whittenton, B	11	Massabessic	13½
Whittenton, XX	15	Union, Plaid	15
Amoskeag	14	Union, A	11½
Everett	13	Union, AA	12½

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,056	14,225	142
Tuesday	4,000	8,700	257
Total	9,056	22,925	399
Same time last week	7,484	22,762	1,255
Week before last	8,607	17,648	2,347

CATTLE—The market presented much the same characteristics as on the day before. No class of stock met with anything more than a moderate demand, while for the most descriptions trade was positively dull. Even had the position of the markets below remained as at the close of last week, the large receipts here alone would have checked any tendency to advance, but in addition to the excessive supply there was the depressing influence of reports of lower prices in New York and Buffalo. A dull, heavy feeling prevailed in consequence, and prices, though showing no general decline, were variable. The only grade for which the demand had even the appearance of activity was light, smooth, pony steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. Prices of that class are relatively much higher than for choice to extra beeves of heavier average. Butchers' stuff is coming forward too freely, and now that the tide of through Texans has fairly set in lower prices for all common grades may be expected. Stockers were in light request at $3.25@4.75. Veal calves were wanted at $3.50@5.00.

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
17 fair steers	1,021	$5.40
30 extra steers	1,360	6.30
84 extra steers	1,443	6.62½
15 choice steers	1,392	6.25
16 choice steers	1,374	6.37½
138 choice steers	1,180	6.25
80 choice steers	1,363	6.25
50 choice steers	1,288	6.35
45 good steers	1,022	5.80
54 good steers	1,208	6.10
101 choice steers	1,226	6.10
17 choice steers	1,210	6.00
30 good steers	1,129	5.85
30 pony steers	1,016	5.45
30 pony steers	882	5.12½
37 good steers	1,106	5.80
18 good steers	1,027	5.70
47 good steers	1,309	5.85
33 good steers	1,141	5.85
11 cows	860	3.50
12 calves	182	4.60
24 calves	112	3.75
19 Texas cattle	823	4.20
44 Texas cattle	833	3.95
79 stillers	1,085	5.30
23 Texans	840	4.00
44 Texans	825	4.00

HOGS—At Monday's reduced prices the market was fairly active and firm. Had it not been that the receipts fell a long way short of the number generally anticipated, the chances are that values would have sustained a further shrinkage, as there were no urgent orders to be filled, and buyers apparently were indifferent. The small supply, however, checked the tendency to lower prices noticeable on Monday, and the market ruled strong. Sales of common to choice light weights at $7.25@7.50, and of poor to good heavy at $7.00@7.80. Skippers were closed out at $6.60@7.00. Mallory Bros. sold a small drove of assorted hogs at $8.50. They averaged 301 lbs.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	277	$7.85	64	207	$7.50	106	244	$7.35
141	173	7.35	49	211	7.50	85	225	7.35
51	250	7.60	55	187	7.50	78	212	7.30
38	243	7.75	168	192	7.45	57	189	7.35
51	217	7.60	50	226	7.45	61	185	7.35
77	205	7.45	61	220	7.45	43	192	7.35
36	205	7.50	96	197	7.45	110	207	7.35
30	180	7.40	60	219	7.45	55	237	7.35
62	232	7.60	76	200	7.40	49	233	7.35
50	264	7.60	58	211	7.40	22	200	7.35
92	247	7.60	59	184	7.40	70	167	7.25
52	228	7.60	63	194	7.40	21	274	7.25
40	250	7.55	53	187	7.40	58	224	7.15
53	273	7.55	112	204	7.40	42	197	6.65
63	169	7.30	55	202	7.45	34	195	6.75
69	208	7.35	114	224	7.45	36	180	6.75
71	280	7.20	110	196	7.40	23	175	6.60
61	234	7.50	42	249	7.20	24	150	7.00
66	229	7.50	44	207	7.35	148	158	7.00
93	231	7.50	53	172	7.35	21	250	7.00
263	216	7.50						

SHEEP—The arrivals since Saturday make a total of only 399. In the absence of business any quotations would be simply nominal. Ordinary to good shorn sheep would probably sell at $4.00@5.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,360; total for the week, 6,732; prices off 10c on common to fair, and 25c on best; quality of offerings about the same as last week; sales, 630 Illinois, 865, 1,073, and 1,220 lbs, at $4.25@5.85@7.00; 150 Indiana steers, 736 to 1,246 lbs, at $4.60@5.40; 50 Missouri steers, 1,254 lbs, at $6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 200; total for the week, 4,600; market dull and slow; ½c off last week's quotations; 3,600 Ohio clipped sheep, 88, 91, and 102 lbs, $4.75@5.00@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 6,800; market unusually dull; 1,500 sold for the week thus far; Yorkers, $7.00@7.25; heavy, $7.60@7.90; stock pigs, $7.00@8.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, May 25.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 442 head, of which 14 head were through stock and 12 for yard sales; the supply is very light so far, and very little is doing, only 253 head having changed hands to-day, at prices the same as the closing rates of last week; the bulk of the buyers don't generally get here before to-morrow forenoon, when it is hoped the market will be more active and with a fuller supply.

HOGS—Receipts to-day only 825 head, against 2,145 this day a week ago; run light; Yorkers, $7.25@7.40; Philadelphia, $8.50@8.75.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 800 head, against 3,500 this day a week ago; best medium, $4.25@4.75.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 21.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 980. The advance noted on cattle last week was not held. Cattle from the West, all natives, $6.00 @7.50, live, according to quality. The supply is more abundant. Warm weather unfavorably affected the market. There was a decline of ½c live weight; choice, $10.50; extras, $10.00@10.25; first quality, $9.00 @9.50; second, $7.00@8.50; third, $5.50@6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 978. Supply light from the North; trade slim at ½c decline. Sheep, in lots, $3.00@3.50 each; extra, $3.75@7.00. Herd sheep at 5@5½c per lb. Spring lambs, 10@16c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; firmer; shippers, $6.75@7.25; bacon, $7.35@7.65; good to extra, $7.75@8.15.

CATTLE—Receipts, 993; active and firm; good native steers, $6.00@6.12½; choice native butchers, $6.37½@6.50; fair steers, $5.65@6.00; mixed stock, $4.50@5.10; fair to good through Texans, $3.75@4.50; common, $2.60@3.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—HOGS—Dull and declined; common, $5.50@7.00; fair to medium, $7.10@7.40; good, $7.60@7.75. Receipts, 970; shipments, 455.

LUMBER.

The market opened yesterday with about 25 cargoes at the docks, and in the afternoon the remainder of the fleet arrived. The offerings run largely to piece stuff, though the various qualities of boards and strips were fairly represented. There was a good attendance of local and country buyers, and lumber sold readily in the morning, but was rather quiet afterwards, the liberal receipts causing many who had not already bought all they wanted to hold off. Manistee piece stuff sold at $8.50; and coarse quiet at $8.00; boards and strips at $9.00@12.00; and lath at $1.50@1.55. Cedar posts were freely offered, and closed dull and easier.

Sales: Cargo schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 210 m common mill-run lumber, $12.00. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo scow South Side, Montague, 140 m mixed lumber, viz., 1-inch, $10.00; coarse 2-inch, $8.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Live Oak, Manistee, 115 m joists and scantling, $8.50; 262 m lath, $1.55. Cargo schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, 137 common boards and strips, $9.00. Cargo schr Skinner, Muskegon, 230 m boards and strips, $10.00. Cargo schr City of Woodstock, Oconto, 170 m strips and boards, $12.00. Sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo schr Dick Somers, to arrive, cedar posts, at 14c for 5-inch and upwards. Sold by D. W. Higbee.

Following are the yard quotations:

First clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	44.00@46.00
Third clear, 1-inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	40.00@42.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	34.00@36.00
Clear siding, 1st and second	20.00@21.00
First common siding	17.00@18.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@32.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@26.00
Box boards, A and B	28.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@38.00
B stock boards	27.00@28.00
C stock boards	13.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.)	11.50@13.00
Common lumber, 16 ft and under	10.00@11.50
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 ft	12.00@18.00
Lath	2.00@2.25
A shingles	3.00@3.25

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 2, 21s; No. 1, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 2, 9s; No. 1, 9s 4d; spring, No. 2, 8s 3d; No. 1, 8s 10d; white, No. 2, 9s; No. 1, 9s 2d; club, No. 2, 9s 2d; No. 1, 9s 6d. Corn—No. 2, 32s 3d; No. 1, 32s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—74s. Lard—65s 6d@66s.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—2 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—3 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 36,000 qrs, including 10,000 qrs American.

CORN—No. 2, 31s 9d; No. 1, 32s. Rest unchanged.

WEATHER—Fair.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—Latest.—FLOUR—Extra State and Western, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 to 1 spring, 8s 4d@9s 11d. Corn—Mixed, 32s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Western, 73s 6d; Eastern, 82s 6d. Beef—78s 6d. Lard—64s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 50s; long clear middles, 51s 6d; short clear middles, 53s 3d.

CHEESE—Prime, 64s.

TALLOW—40s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 8¾d; spirits, 7¾d.

LONDON, May 25.—WEATHER FAIR.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £118,000.

CONSOLS—Money, 94@94⅛; account, 94⅛@94¼.

UNITED STATES BONDS—'65s, 106½; '67s, 109½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 102½.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES—New York Central, 93; Erie, 18½; preferred, 30.

TALLOW—43s@43s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8d; refined, 8¼d.

LINSEED OIL—21s 9d.

BREADSTUFFS—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, says: "The drought has been felt in France, and a poor yield is probable. This, coupled with the appearance of the grasshoppers in the United States, will make low rates of short duration, notwithstanding that the Continental markets are down 6d to 1s."

PARIS, May 24.—RENTES—64f 75c.

FRANKFORT, May 24.—UNITED STATES BONDS—'62s, 99.

ANTWERP, May 25.—Petroleum, 26f.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Wool quiet; supply light; prices of new wool lower than the following quotations, which are for old wool: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 53@55c; X, 53@55c; medium, 55@57½c; coarse, 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 48@50c; medium, 55@56c; coarse, 45@50c; combing, washed, 60@65c; combing, unwashed, 45@46c; fine unwashed, 35@37½c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36@42½c; tub-washed, 50@57½c; extra and merino, pulled, 42@50c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 42@48c.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Business continues light with commission-houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was quiet to-day on account of the rainy weather. Cotton goods were slow but fairly steady in price. Prints were quiet except job lots in jobbers' hands, which are selling freely. Conestoga prints have been reduced to 8c. Ginghams were in fair demand. Heavy worsted coatings and satinets are doing fairly in agents' hands.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull at about 1c decline; sales of 36,000 bu at $1.13@1.15 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.14@1.15 for No. 2 Northwestern; $1.15@1.16 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.21@1.24 for No. 1 spring; $1.11@1.21 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1.30@1.37 for winter red Western; $1.38@1.40 for amber do, and $1.35@1.42 for white Western. Rye quiet at $1.05 for Canada in bond, and $1.10 for State. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; the large receipts of parcels in poor order have a very depressing effect; sales of 1,000 bu at 73@76c for soft; 77@80c for good to prime new mixed, and 78@80c for common to prime yellow. Oats lower and dull; sales of 31,000 bu at 72@74½c for mixed Western, and 74@76c for white Western.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market dull and nominally unchanged; fair to good refining is quoted at 8@8¼c; prime at 8½c, and white Havana at 9½@10½c.

TALLOW—Market weak, with fair demand; 75 hhds city sold at 8½c; 10,000 lbs Western at 8½@8¾c.

WHISKY—In this market there has been no business accomplished, as buyers and sellers were apart in their views; $1.20 asked; $1.19 bid.

FREIGHTS—Market less active, and rates by steam lower for grain. To Liverpool, by steam, 40,000 bu grain at 7½d per standard boxes; 1,000 boxes bacon at 35s; 5,000 do cheese at 40s; 200 bales cotton at 5 1-16d. To Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 brls sugar on private terms. To two direct ports unknown, two Italian barks with 4,500 and 2,500 qrs grain respectively at 4s 7½d and 4s 6d.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, May 25.—FLOUR—Receipts, 7,000 brls; dull; superfine Western State, $4.70@5.00; common to good extra do, $5.05@5.40; good to choice do, $5.45@5.75; white wheat Western extra, $5.75@6.60; extra Ohio, $5.05@7.30; St. Louis, $5.40@8.25. Rye flour quiet and firm; $4.40@5.50.

CORN-MEAL—Buyers' favor; Western, $4.00@4.15.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 69,000 bu; lower; moderate demand; No. 2 Chicago, $1.14; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.17; No. 1 spring, $1.21@1.24; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.11@1.21; winter red Western, $1.30@1.37; amber do, $1.38@1.40; white do, $1.35@1.41. Rye quiet; Canada in bond, $1.05; State, $1.10. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 34,000 bu; heavy and lower; mixed Western, 74@78c; yellow do, 76@80c; white do, 81c. Oats—Receipts, 19,000 bu; lower, closing more steady; mixed Western, 73@74½c; white do, 74@75c.

HAY—Heavy; shipping, 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee easier; Rio, 18c, in gold. Sugar dull and a shade easier; fair to good refining, 7 15-16@8 3-16c; prime, 8 5-16c; Muscovado good, 8 3-16c; Molasses declining; Cordena, 50 test, 45c. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 13@13½c; crude, 6c.

STRAINED RESIN—Heavy; $1.95@2.00.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Heavy; 35½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new, $21.25; June, $21.00. Beef dull. Cut meats dull. Dry-salted shoulders, 8½c; pickled hams, 11@12c; middles lower; long clear Western, 11½c; short do, 12c. Lard lower; prime steam, 14½c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; held at $1.1?@1.19.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 25.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; $1.25@1.30. Corn dull and declined; 73@74c. Oats steady; moderate demand; 69@72c. Rye steady; moderate demand; $1.20@1.25. Barley dull and nominal.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Fair and firm; 15½c.

BUTTER—Dull and declined; choice Western Reserve, 27@28c; choice Central Ohio, 23@25c; lower grades nominal.

CHEESE—Steady; moderate demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $21.25. Lard dull and nominal; steam, 15c; kettle, 15½c. Bulk meats dull and drooping at 8½c; 11½c; 11¾c. Bacon dull and unchanged at 9½c; 12½c; 12¾@13c.

WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand; $1.15.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—FLOUR—Quiet and neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.00½; No. 2, 97½c; June, 97½c; July, 98½c. Oats neglected; nominally lower; No. 2, 58½c. Corn dull; a shade lower; No. 2, in store, 65c. Rye lower; No. 1, in store, $1.00. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2, in store, $1.30; No. 3 nominally $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged. Mess pork, $20.25. Lard, prime, 14½@15½c.

GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull and quiet; not quotably lower; wheat to Buffalo, 4c; to Oswego, 8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; oats, 200 bu; wheat, 71,000 bu; corn, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; oats, 800 bu; wheat, 59,000 bu; corn, 300 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25.—FLOUR—Dull; extra, $5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, $5.75@6.25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do, $6.37½@6.50; high grades, $6.75@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red, $1.36@1.38½; amber, $1.41. Rye $1.10. Corn unsettled; yellow, 83@84c; mixed, 83c. Oats slow; white, 74@75c; mixed, 73@73½c.

WHISKY—Western quiet; $1.22.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Improving; New York and Bradford County extras, 30c; firsts, 23@24c; Western extras, 24@25c; firsts, 17@19c; rolls, extra, 20@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet; Western, 11@13c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, fresh, 18@18½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 25.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and unchanged. Corn weak; Western mixed, 78c. Oats dull; white Western, 74@75c; mixed do, 74c. Rye dull at $1.14@1.18.

HAY—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak. Pork nominally $21.00@22.00.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet but firm; Rio cargoes unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.22@1.23.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 25.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat 2@3c lower, closing steady; amber Michigan, cash and June, $1.22½; July and August, $1.24; No. 1 red, $1.25; No. 2 do June, $1.22; August, $1.23½. Corn fair and firm; high mixed, 70½@71½c; June, 70½@71c; July, 72½c; August, 74½@74¾c; low mixed, 69½@70c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Wabash, 64½c; white, 66c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; Buffalo, 4½@5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—FLOUR—Lower to sell; very little done.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices have declined; No. 2 red winter, $1.32½@1.33 cash; $1.32@1.32½ June; soft No. 2 spring, $1.00@1.01 June. Corn dull; prices drooping; No. 2, 64@66c car lots; round lots, 63@63½c bid. Oats are dull and prices have declined; No. 2, 64@65c car lots; round lots, 63@63½c bid. Barley and rye—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Nominal; $1.20.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; $20.75@21.00. Bulk-meats nominal. Bacon unchanged; only jobbing and order trade. Lard nominal.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 25.—FLOUR—Quiet and dull; Western superfine, $4.50@4.75; common extras, $5.00@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota do, $5.75@6.50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.25@7.00; Illinois, $6.50@7.50; St. Louis, $6.50@8.50; fancy Minnesota, 7.00@8.75. Corn dull; prices easier; mixed and yellow, 87@90c. Oats dull and easier, but stock small; 70@80c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red, $1.30; No. 2 do, $1.26. Corn dull and lower; shelled, 73@74c; ears, 70c. Oats lower; No. 1 State, 66c; No. 2 do, 64c; white, 67c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; $1.10; standard white, 11½c; 150 State test, 11½c in car lots; in a small way ½c to 2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,600 bu; oats, 1,300 bu.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 25.—GRAIN—Wheat demand light; prices unchanged. Corn—Ear, lower at 84@86c on track; shelled, 80@82c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $1.32½ at Parker's; refined, $1.21½ Philadelphia delivery.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 25.—GRAIN—Market heavy and unsettled. Corn—Sales at 68c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, MAY 25.

ARRIVED—Prop Java, Buffalo, sundries; schr Whirlwind, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. Harrison, Kenosha, cedar posts; schr Grace M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries; stmr Huron, Holland, sundries; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; schr Walbridge, Big Sturgeon, lumber; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber; Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries; schr D. R. Martin, Menominee, lumber; prop J. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries; schr Mary, Ludington, lumber; schr Lena Johnson, Ludington, lumber; schr Potomac, Jacksonport, cedar posts; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber; schr W. H. Willard, Mathias Pier, cedar posts; prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries; schr Ethan Allan, Menominee, lumber; schr Clara, Manistee, lumber; schr John Magee, Oswego, coal; schr Sam Cook, Oswego, coal; schr J. S. Austin, Oswego, salt; schr Ithaca, Casco Pier, cedar posts; schr William Sturgess, Elk Harbor, cedar posts; schr Cecilia, Manistee, lumber; schr William Jones, Portage Lake, lumber; schr Bay State, Menominee, lumber; schr Herald, Manistee, lumber; scow Supply, Portage Lake, lumber; schr B. Calkins, Manistee, lumber; schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber; schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, cedar posts; schr Argo, Horn's Pier, wood; scow White Oak, Manistee, lumber; schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, lumber; schr Monterey, Bay City, lumber; schr Jennie Mathews, Oswego, coal; schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, lumber; scow Granger, Pike's Pier, lumber; tug Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; barge Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber; barge Alert, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Queen of the West, Manistee, lumber; schr Hartford, Oswego, salt; schr A. L. Andrews, Charlotte, coal; tug H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing; barge G. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber; barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber; barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, lumber; barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Frank Crawford, Oswego, salt; schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ellen Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber; scow Flora, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; schr Empire State, Cleveland, pig iron; schr Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, lumber; barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARED—Stmr Chicago, Two Creeks, 103 hides, 33 brls oil, 260 dry hides, 16 brls sheep pelts, and sund; stmr Corona, St. Jo, 9 qrs beef, and sund; schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, 21 pkgs sund; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Jo, 5 brls flour, 50 kegs beer; scow Contest, Kenosha, 32 cds stone; schr Jamaica, Oswego, 20,740 bu corn; schr Belle Walbridge, Big Sturgeon, 50 bu oats, 10 brls beef, 5 brls pork; stmr Jas. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn, 31,000 bu oats, 4,000 brls flour, 44 bls broom corn, and sund; barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,577 bu corn; prop Equinox, Port Huron, 20,000 bu wheat, 1,323 brls flour, 30 brls pork, 21 hf-brls pork, 3 brls beef, and sund; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 71 pkgs sund; barge Active, Peshtigo, 10 brls sugar, and sund; stmr Huron, South Huron, 600 dry hides, 136 pkgs sund; stmr Menominee, Muskegon, 250 brls salt, 5 brls whisky, and sund.

ILLINOIS RIVER NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 25.—ARRIVED BY RIVER—Canal-boat Board of Trade, from Peru, light, for Chicago and departed, prop Beaver and canal-boat Frederick, both with salt for Peoria.

PASSED INTO THE CANAL—Board of Trade, light, for Chicago.

PASSED OUT—Prop Beaver and canal-boat Frederick, both with salt for Peoria.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were in fair demand, at 3½c for wheat to Buffalo and 7½c for do to Kingston. Several steamers were filling up with grain, on through rates. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs D. A. Van Valkenburg, 6, A. Foster and barge Russell, wheat at 3½c; props Starucca, wheat; Russia, oats and corn, and Empire State, wheat and corn on through rates. To Kingston—Schr Cossack, wheat at 7½c. Capacity—Wheat, 216,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Charters: To Buffalo—Steambarge Forest City and consort H. H. Brown, and schr C. H. Johnson, wheat at 4c. To Black Rock—Schr E. Fitzgerald, wheat at 4½c. Iron ore—Schr Monitor, one cargo, Escanaba to Leland, 85c per ton, free in and out.

A SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT.

The Lumber Vessel Owners' combination may now be considered an established fact, over ninety vessels having thus far signed the agreement, about twenty more than required by the Constitution adopted at a late meeting. Ever since the movement was inaugurated, it met with much encouragement from all the owners of lumber-vessels, who, through it, saw the only escape from financial embarrassment which, with the low rates that have prevailed since the opening of navigation, would have sooner or later overtaken most of them. Most of the vessels, and especially the smaller ones, lost with every trip they made, and, but for this movement, few would have remained in the business after the first of June. The river is still unsafe and

vessels that have not yet been fitted up, but now it is believed they will all come out, and try their luck. Over ninety vessels had joined the combination yesterday, and it is now announced that the new rates heretofore published will go into effect Saturday. Capt. Ryerson, the able and experienced agent of the combination, has already commenced making contracts at the new rates, which are quietly acquiesced in by most of the dealers. It is believed that this movement will revive business considerably, though the rates are higher than the old ones. Heretofore, with the unsettled state of affairs, shippers were holding back, believing that, by waiting a little longer, they could secure still better rates. Now the aspect is changed; they know what the rates are, and that none of the vessels are allowed under penalty to deviate from the tariff rates. Hence they have no reason to hold back, and goods will come forward more freely. Most of the vessels that have formed the combination thus far do business with the east shore; the Green Bay and west shore vessels are more reluctant in joining, as the rates from those points have not been as destructive as those from the other side of the lake.

LAKE MICHIGAN.
CHICAGO.

The stmr Tecumseh arrived here yesterday from Goderich with the first cargo of salt from a Canadian port this season....Most of the propellers delayed by the fog have arrived safely. Among these are the props Russia, Empire State, Idaho, and Java....Col. James Bowen is refitting his iron steam-yacht, the Little Florence. When completed she will run on the Calumet River....The schr Lumberman was run into by a schooner, the name of which could not be learned, and had her yawl-boat smashed, yesterday, while being towed down the river....Capt. Sanders' new schooner, Mary A. Gregory, recently launched at Gregory's shipyard, will leave for Green Bay by the end of this week....The large lumber fleet which came in Sunday and Monday is rapidly diminishing. If the market remains as active as it was yesterday, all the cargoes will be disposed of in a day or two....The schr Pamlico will be repaired at England, and then make another effort to reach this country.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.
DETROIT.

The agent at this port of one of the steamboat lines plying between Buffalo and Chicago has received instruction to send no telegraphic announcement of the passage and arrivals of steamboats of that line, unless something extraordinary requires the same. Heretofore whenever the boats passed or stopped at this port the Chicago and Buffalo agents were immediately notified....It is said in support of the reported opposition line to be put on the Grand Haven and Chicago route, that two boats have been named for the route and that a Chicago man expects to become agent at that port. It may be added that Capt. R. J. Hackett, of this port, left here last Friday for Milwaukee by way of Grand Haven, and has not yet returned. Those persons fond of drawing conclusions have an opportunity to amuse themselves.—*Free Press.*

LAKE ERIE.
CLEVELAND.

To say that business has been dull on the river during the past two days is but feebly expressing the real state of affairs. Vessel-brokers for the most part had nothing to do but sit in their offices, their feet elevated above their heads, and a cigar in their mouths, telling stories. Tug men were lazily dozing away the time on the shady side of their craft, while sailors, what few were employed in vessels, leaned over the side rails, with an expression that really betokened a wish for work. Usually considerable sprightliness is apparent at the Custom-House, but yesterday was an exception, as Deputy-Collector Bailey will testify. As the *Leader* reporter entered the office yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bailey looked up, and with a woe-begone expression exclaimed: "Nothing here," and in looking over the books it was found that only one report had been made during the entire day, and clearances were in the same proportion. Only one engagement could be ascertained, that of the prop Lewis Ross, coal to Toronto at $1 gold, free, which may be considered low, or, as one gentleman expressed it, "dog cheap." This must not be taken, however, as the general condition of affairs here, as some of the river men are looking for better times, and are making considerable preparations to meet them.

BUFFALO.

A thick impenetrable fog hung over this end of Lake Erie from early morning till late in the night, Saturday. In view of the low rates of insurance, underwriters are unusually timid and shaking in their boots all day, fearing news of disaster by collision or vessels ashore. There were few craft out in this vicinity, and up to date no accidents are reported. The fog bell sounded regularly through the day. Some say it was the heaviest fog this section has experienced in many years. The prop Pittsburg and tow ran back to port Saturday morning and anchored inside the breakwater until yesterday morning....The Western Transportation Company's prop Fountain City, Capt. James Gibson, will leave for Chicago and intermediate ports to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ERIE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 25.—Arrived from Milwaukee, prop Merchant, schr Schuylkill. The Merchant leaves light for Buffalo to-night.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 24.—PASSED DOWN—Prop Inter-Ocean and barges; schrs G. M. Nelson, Montmorency, Erie Belle.

PASSED UP—Props St. Louis, Farmina, City of Tremont, St. Joseph, Fletcher and barges; schrs Huron, Niagara No. 2, Ellen, Spray, Canton, Champion.

WIND—North; fresh.

WEATHER—Fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 25—10 p. m.—DOWN—Props Dean Richmond, Persian, George King and barges; schrs Delaware, Belle Mitchell, Margaret Muir, Taylor.

UP—Prop Swain; schrs C. C. Barnes, Cortez, Pride of America, Annie M. Peterson, Halstead, J. H. Mead.

WIND—North; brisk.

WEATHER—Clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A scow has recently been launched at Ahnapee, called "Whisky Pete."....From recent soundings in Milwaukee River, it appears that in the centre of the channel there is nowhere less than 9 feet of water, and in places the depth ranges from 13 to 15 feet....The following contracts for pier-work have been awarded: At Kenosha, $5,000 to Knapp & Gillen, of Racine; $3,000 to F. M. Knapp, of Racine. Contracts for dredging: At Kenosha $7,000, and at Racine $5,000, both to Albert Conro, of Milwaukee. The pier-work at Milwaukee has not been let....The prop Sovereign, which left Windsor a few days ago for Lake Superior, struck the rocks in Sault River, and was compelled to land her cargo at the Sault, returning to Detroit for repairs....The steam barge Fred Kelly, which left Escanaba on Monday evening, ran her bow on the 11-foot shoal, 8 miles south of that harbor, in the fog, and had to be lighted off, which was done yesterday by the steam barge Mary Jarrecki. Her tow, the Warner, ran past her without touching the shoals.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—A post-mortem examination of horses that have died by the disease prevailing here, made by a number of prominent physicians and veterinary surgeons, shows conclusively that the disease is cerebro-spinal meningitis. The malady is not spreading much, and yields quite readily to treatment.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, May 24.

Five more of the sick horses died at the Bellefontaine car-stables yesterday, and three were expected to die before this morning. The other horses at the stable are convalescing. Dr. Swift, the veterinary surgeon in charge of the stables, has retained Dr. Dean, late City Chemist, to analyze the contents of the stomachs of the dead horses. He expects to write a report in a few days, stating the symptoms of the disease, and suggesting a mode of treatment.

Dr. Swift, Dr. Dean, and Mr. McCullough, Superintendent of the Bellefontaine car stables, went yesterday to see a mare belonging to Mr. N. C. Howard, horse-dealer, No. 1412 North Seventh street. The animal had been struck with the disease, but in a milder form than usual. Dr. Swift says the disease is spinal meningitis, and is epizootic.

Last night but five of the cars of the Bellefontaine line were running, it having been decided to give the stock a rest.

Mr. Kiernan, chief farrier of the United States Army at this point, made a visit to the Bellefontaine stables yesterday, with a view to informing himself as to the nature of the prevailing disease. In an interview with a *Globe-Democrat* reporter last night, he stated that in his opinion the malady was not of a contagious nature, and arose wholly from local causes. He said, furthermore, that the stable was manifestly lacking in both light and ventilation; that there was a want of drainage, and that a general air of uncleanliness prevailed, or had prevailed up to the time of the appearance of the disease. Mr. Kiernan said that the piles of filth in the rear of the stables were enough to exert a malarial influence throughout the entire neighborhood, to the danger of human as well as animal life. He was not ready to fully agree with the opinion advanced by Dr. Swift, as to the character of the disease, nor in readiness to advance a theory of his own.

NEBRASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 25.—The State Auditor to-day submitted a report to the Constitutional Convention showing the total liabilities of the State upon various funds to be $122,450.67, and the total resources $418,256.80.

A resolution was under discussion to-day providing for the election of United States Senator by popular vote. The probabilities are that it will carry, and become a clause in the new Constitution.

Mrs. Rose, of Connecticut, said she would hang herself if Rose wasn't home at 8 o'clock. When he came in at night she was suspended to a beam, cold and dead, and he rubbed his hands and whispered: "There's a woman who couldn't tell a lie."

J. C. RANKIN.

Vindication of His Course as Custom-House Superintendent.

What His Duties Were, and How He Performed Them.

Why There Are Patched Stone in the Building—The Foundations.

How it Came About that He Was Removed.

His Connection with Mueller's Houses.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 25.—I have hitherto refrained from replying to the many attacks that have been made on me in and by the newspapers of this city in connection with my superintendency of the new Government buildings. While in the service of the Government I felt that if I satisfied my superiors that the statements of anonymous scribblers and the innuendoes of the envious, the disappointed, and discontented could well be treated with the contempt which they merited. Believing, in the absence of any other information, that the "potency of the press" caused my official ruin, I have waited patiently until I believed the subject was exhausted before saying one word in my vindication, although that has long been due both to myself and to the friends who have indorsed and sustained me in the trying position in which I have been placed during the past year. As it seems to have been the general impression of the public that the Superintendent of the Government buildings is to all intents and purposes the architect also, I will say that such is not the case.

THE POSITION OF SUPERINTENDENT

is purely an executive one, and no responsibility rests with him as to the design, the method of construction, the selection of materials, the awarding of contracts, or the making of payments (as far as the actual handling of cash is concerned). This being explained, it will be readily understood that his duties are confined to the oversight of the work with a view to ascertain if the materials and labor furnished are of a quality equal to that demanded by contract, and generally to see that all laborers are diligent, and that all faithfully perform their several duties. In organizing the force to prosecute the work intrusted to me, I was careful to appoint men to positions on the staff who came highly recommended, and, as my assistant, I was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Philo I. Warner, who is so well known in this community that his name is almost a synonym for good work and square-dealing.

TO STILL THE TONGUE OF SCANDAL.

I rigidly excluded from all positions of responsibility all personal friends, and not one of the gentlemen on my staff were personally known to me prior to my assuming charge of the work, and I have pleasure in saying they have my confidence and esteem to-day, as I know that they confide in and respect me, despite the indecent manner in which I was summarily disposed of.

As matter of history, I will relate the circumstances under which the work was undertaken and conducted, and an examination of the official records of the office or the testimony of witnesses will verify every statement I make. After the debris was removed from the Government lot, a survey as to

THE NATURE OF THE SOIL

was determined on, and on the recommendation of Mr. Chesbrough, City Engineer, Capt. Berg, who had large experience in such matters, was employed to make this survey. Borings were made all over the ground, and they indicated a bed of blue or crawfish clay, averaging 12 feet in thickness, beginning about 6 inches above the datum line, or about 4 feet below the sewerage level. This bed overlaid the entire area, resting on the north, west, and middle portions on the tunnel clay, and at the extreme southeast a soft, vegetable mud 4 feet in thickness intervened, when the auger again struck the tunnel clay. No test-piles were driven, as it was believed that the borings presented much more thorough and satisfactory information. Capt. Berg's report and my recommendations were forwarded to the Department for its information. My recommendation was to the effect that the entire surface should be reinforced with a bed of concrete on which should rest all of the footing stones, including those of the area walls, the reasons for such recommendation being that such a bed of concrete would more evenly distribute the weights, and also protect the clay from the action of surface-water which was sure to accumulate when such a depth was reached below the sewerage, and where it could not be efficiently taken care of until the building was inclosed. This recommendation was

NOT ENTERTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

It was decided by the authorities to put concrete footings of twelve or thirteen feet wide by four feet thick under all walls. For practical reasons this plan was not strictly adhered to, as the mud which overlaid the first bed of clay would not admit of trenching; a greater quantity of concrete was therefore put in, and the footings of the exterior walls on the Clark and Dearborn streets fronts were merged into one grand mass. As regards the character of the concreting, and the thoroughness with which this portion of the work was done, I believe that thousands of our citizens who witnessed the work in its progress, and especially practical men who examined and watched it, will bear me out in saying that no better piece of work was ever done with the materials used, which were all of the best quality; and I believe that the examination made lately by Mr. Potter's representatives revealed the fact that, with the exception of an inch or two on the surface that the frost had affected, it was intact and solid.

After the concreting work was completed, I was directed to consult with Mr. N. S. Bouton in regard to making a

TEST OF ITS BEARING CAPACITY.

We decided on placing a weight on the portions where the soil was considered weakest, and where the greatest weight was supposed to be carried. To this end we placed 1 foot square blocks of iron 5 feet apart, having iron beams laid thereon, and on these were piled stone as high as the derricks would reach, giving a result of some 27 tons per foot. These weights were allowed to remain for a month or six weeks, and on testing the leveling of the foot blocks it was found that there had not been a hair's breadth of deflection. The result of this experiment gave me great confidence in the foundation, and seemed to be thoroughly satisfactory to the Department. Admitting the truth of the above statements, it will readily appear that the "experts" of the architect's office were fully advised as to the nature of the soil on which they were to operate; and, as they were presumed to know exactly the character of the building to be constructed, it was for them to decide if the foundations would sustain the contemplated building, or if it was necessary to design a lighter structure to meet the requirements of the soil, and, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the action taken by the Department was influenced by the calculations, deductions, conclusions, and opinions of the very "experts" who, after their recent hasty and imperfect examination of the foundations, seem to have been endeavoring to stultify themselves by depicting alarming defects resulting from the adoption of the very course which they originally urged as an infallible means of preventing them.

It was decided to carry up the Dearborn, Jackson, and Adams street fronts to the exclusion of that on Clark street. As the building progressed, and I became aware of the enormous and unequally distributed weights that had to be carried, I became exceedingly anxious that the Clark street front should also be carried up simultaneously, so that the weight of the building would be evenly distributed.

To this end I urged the commencement of this work, and personally conferred with the Hons. C. B. Farwell, J. D. Ward, and N. B. Judd, who, I believe, also urged it on the Department. In last July I visited Washington and urged this matter, but did not receive the requisite authority until September, when every energy was bent by Mr. Coey in furnishing the cut stone, and by myself in putting it in place, so as to secure an equal pressure around the entire building. About the beginning of October Mr. Coey was ordered to discharge a large force of the stone-cutters, and this, together with the severe weather which commenced in January, interfered with the execution of this plan, which, I am satisfied now, should, for the safety and integrity of the building, be prosecuted with vigor.

AS REGARDS THE STONE

of which the exterior walls are constructed, I have little at present to say, as I understand that steps are being taken through the courts of justice to thoroughly investigate this matter. I will state that I have never examined the quarry, and personally know nothing of its resources. Its adoption was made by the Secretary of the Treasury, after being submitted to mechanical tests by the engineers of the United States army, and to chemical tests by the chemists of the Agricultural Bureau.

The inspection of the rough stock was made under my supervision, and Mr. Coey, who superintended the stone-cutting, was, under his instructions from the Department, ordered to reinspect all that I turned over to him. This matter of inspection I conducted as I did all of my business, passing it through as many hands as possible, expressly to avoid any collusion whatever between those acting for the Government and the contractors. Mr. Montross, the sworn Inspector whose integrity has been questioned by THE TRIBUNE, had not, in my opinion, sufficient practical experience to undertake this duty alone. The inspections were therefore made with the assistance of Mr. Warner, Mr. George Wood, the foreman, setter, or myself, in presence of Mr. Coey or his agent, and the representative of the contractor. The "ring," if ring there was, cannot be called a small one, and I take pleasure in acquainting the public with its personnel. Mr. Montross' duty was to keep the records when satisfied as to quality, size, etc. I cheerfully bear witness that he was ever honest and faithful, and the Department was so well satisfied with his ability that they increased his salary without consultation with me and without my recommendation. I cannot, as an architect, afford to stultify myself by stating that

THE BUENA VISTA STONE

is rotten and worthless as a building material, when so many evidences exist in our city to prove the contrary. I will merely state that the inspection was made when the stone was green, fresh from the quarry; that it was used of extraordinary large dimensions; and that it was laid on its natural bed, instead of on edge, as is the common usage. As to the acceptance of the rough stock from the contractor, I have no hesitation in saying that there never was a block of stone accepted that did not, in my judgment, fully conform to the requirements of the contract, and that all stones that did not conform thereto were unhesitatingly by me rejected.

I will say further, that the talk of its unsoundness, to the extent as alleged by the press, is a humbug, of which any can satisfy themselves by examining the building. In regard to

SPECIAL DEFECTS

developed in the work, it was some time in February that the first crack was discovered in the brick work of the interior walls, and subsequently a few others developed themselves. My faith in the thoroughness and efficiency of the foundations was so strong that I did not for one moment believe that a serious settlement had taken place, and this, together with the appearance of the cracks themselves, decided me that the injury had been caused by frost. My faith in the integrity of the foundation was fully shared in by Mr. Warner, who, however, ascribed the appearance of these cracks to the jarring of the derrick braces, and it may be remarked that his theory seemed plausible, as the cracks invariably appeared at points where the thrust of the braces was received on the walls, and in very weak portions where flues had been carried up and where the wall was consequently not over 8 inches thick. It may also be stated that the same precautions of covering the concrete with sand were taken last winter as were taken the winter previous, but at the sewer exits the sand had to be channeled to the surface of the concrete, to permit of drainage, and it is also notable at these points that the cracks appeared.

When the ground was cleared of snow, and the weather permitted, I called upon Mr. Wolcott to

MAKE A SURVEY.

He found a variation of level from the northwest corner around the entire fronts of Adams, Dearborn, and Jackson streets to the southwest corner (a distance of about 1,000 feet) of one quarter of an inch. The difference between the several points of the survey was but a few hundredths of an inch, and from the southwest to the northwest corners the variation was one-half an inch, this being the front not carried up. Knowing, as builders do in Chicago, that it is no unusual thing for buildings to settle, especially where the weights are unequal, it did not appear to me that there was much cause for anxiety on account of this amount of subsidence, and my belief was that, if all of the walls had been carried up simultaneously, the variations would have been still more trifling. I will conclude this matter by observing that the cracks are now rapidly closing, and would suggest that the distinguished savants in Washington be permitted to revise their theories.

REGARDING THE PATCHING,

about which so much has been said, those who have had practical experience in working sandstone are well aware that any building of the magnitude of the new Custom-House could not be erected without liability to accidents which would necessitate the repairing of a stone or its entire rejection, and it is certain that the delay in procuring and cutting new stone would be far more damaging to the public interests than the use of a few pieced stones. If a stone was injured in handling and the blame of the injury could not be fairly fastened on any individual, I have not objected to having it repaired provided it did not injure its strength or appearance, and I had authority for the use of my judgment in this matter; that the authority was not abused an examination of the building will demonstrate. That stones were set in the building with patching that should not have been tolerated, I am aware. Their position precluded scrutiny when first set, and it was only by the process of bleaching that the blemishes were discovered. These I do not seek to excuse, and had I been aware of their defects I certainly should have condemned them. Not being in any way responsible for the cutting, I do not credit myself with blame in this matter.

It has been alleged that there was

A LACK OF DISCIPLINE

among the force under my charge, and that a degree of familiarity existed between the foreman, the employes, and myself that was destructive to good order and efficient working. To those who were at all conversant with the interior management and working of the constructive force under my charge this statement will appear as false as it is absurd. No better force of men was ever got together, or was better managed, than that employed on the Government buildings in Chicago; and to Mr. Warner, who had the immediate direction of the employes, I was largely indebted for the efficiency of the corps which was organized.

In speaking of the constructive force, I do not refer to the stone-cutters employed by the contractor, who were under the supervision of Mr. Coey. They proved a very difficult body of men to manage. Nor am I in any way responsible for the horse and watch raffles, or the time-check purchases, of which they complained. Among those of the stone-cutters who worked on the Custom-House site, I enforced the rules which governed my own men, and if that portion of the stone-cutting force could not save themselves from imposition, they have themselves to blame. From time to time, as the work progressed, inefficient, idle, and worthless employes were removed to make way for better men. To these discharged incompetents are due all of the lies and misrepresentations that have been circulated in regard to the work and those in charge of it. One thoroughly worthless man, who has been a failure elsewhere, was kindly given an opportunity to re-establish himself in character in a position on this work. His misfortune, however, overtook him, and he was reprimanded; a repetition of his misconduct procured his discharge. With an education superior to the subordinate employes, but with tastes in common with those who had earned their discharge, and thus had grievances, he soon formed the centre around whom

ALL OF THE MALCONTENTS GATHERED.

A correspondence was opened with the Department, anonymously and otherwise, and the public prints filled with similar correspondence. After repeated applications, he gained a hearing of the *Times*, and stated that he received pay for his information. This was a "bonanza" which, in his impecunious condition, he could not afford to leave unworked. So, consequently, all sorts of tales were manufactured and facts skillfully distorted to sustain the position taken and secure more ducats.

That falsehoods were told and published I know, and the *Times* can tell whether I am correctly informed in regard to their being paid for. The publication of these scandals produced the result desired by the conspirators. An investigation was made last November by two representatives of the Architect's office, and subsequently by Mr. Oakshott, Supervising Inspector. These gentlemen made a thorough examination of my books, accounts, and of the building, and I was fully exonerated of the charges made against me, but I was reprimanded for shortcomings in the stone-cutting department, over which I had no control, and the supervision of which I was relieved from in December, 1873! The nature of the charges that were made against me which led to this investigation I was not advised of, or of the persons making them. One of the gentlemen investigators who enjoys a character for morality when at home stooped to the indecent occupation of amateur detective while here, and conferred with the malcontents. There was not a word breathed to me of this exparte proceeding; but the load of filth which was carried to Washington has from time to time been communicated to correspondents at the Capitol, and coming thence has assumed a semi-official character. I will here remark that there is entirely

TOO MUCH AMATEUR WORK

done in Government Bureaus. The system of reports which are required from Superintendents is so elaborate, detailed, and complete that there appears to me to be no necessity for investigations made outside of the record, and, were men of good accounting abilities, who also possessed a knowledge of building, employed in the examination of these reports, the expenses of "secret service" would be saved, and a higher standard of honor encouraged among the officers and employes of the Government. I have been criticised because I have engaged in work other than that of exclusively superintending this building. I have my precedent for so doing. The Government buildings in Cincinnati, Boston, and St. Louis, are superintended by architects in full practice. I am perfectly willing to have a comparison instituted between myself and the Superintendents of other large Government works in respect to the amount of time and attention given to the performance of my duties, and all these gentlemen are men of high character and ability, and, so far as I know, have performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Department. Indeed, my object in accepting the position of Superintendent of the Government buildings here was to re-establish myself in business in my old home, and as soon as possible put myself beyond the reach of the ingratitude of Republics.

With this end in view, I formed a business arrangement with Mr. George O. Garnsey, architect, and Mr. Mueller's houses on Douglas place were one of the works executed by the firm. The stone for these buildings was cut in Cincinnati, and not in Chicago as has been claimed, and for two good and sufficient reasons: first, stonecutters work ten hours in that city, and receive the same pay as mechanics receive here for eight hours' work; second, the cut stock was cheaper to transport than in the rough. I claim to have the same right to make money legitimately that others have. Therefore, such interests as I may have in those houses are legitimately mine. With regard to

THE SECURITY OF THE BUILDING,

which is a matter that concerns the public of Chicago much more than it does the entire Treasury Department at Washington, I have to say that I do not share the fears entertained by experts who have so lately examined it, nor can I attach much value to the report of any Commission who come from abroad to report on such matters. Mr. P. B. Wight, architect, of this city, in a letter to THE TRIBUNE, discussed the matter of the foundations in a masterly, reasonable, and practical manner, and I do not believe the opinions advanced and circulated by the press in regard to the work would be sustained by any of the experienced and reputable architects, engineers, or builders in this city, and I believe that the public will be satisfied only when a commission of their own townsmen have examined the work, as no man can with any amount of scientific knowledge give as valuable a judgment as he whose experience has achieved results which at best science only accounts for. I have not seen any of the plans of the building above the second story, but, assuming that it is not unduly heavy, I have no hesitation in saying that, by the adoption of a few precautionary measures and modifications, the work can be successfully completed "without traveling to China" or being Potterized.

During the late War many Generals of courage and ability were sacrificed in the field because the War Department insisted on fighting the battles from Washington. I ascribe my misfortune largely to this cause, and I fully anticipate a like misfortune for the building if the present Supervising Architect and his advisers are permitted to follow the seeming bent of their inclination. Blame has been attached to the late management because

PAYMENTS

were not always promptly made by the disbursing agent. No fault can be attached to any one in Chicago on this score. Estimates were made and promptly forwarded to the Department monthly, but the remittances were not always as promptly made.

In conclusion, I have to say that all of the work performed on the building, from the first shoveful of concrete set on the clay to the last stone laid in its place, is of the very best description, and will compare very favorably in price with similar work done elsewhere for the Government, and I invite scrutiny by practical men to the building.

I MAKE A DENIAL GENERAL AND SPECIFIC

to all charges of corruption and dishonesty that have from time to time appeared in the press, and which I have hitherto left unanswered. I have conducted my business with open doors, and have been more exacting with parties furnishing supplies or filling contracts than I would have been had I been the principal instead of the Government Agent, and I defy any party of whom I have purchased one dollar's worth for the Government building to say that I was made the recipient of the value of even one cent to aid in passing poor material to gain my good will, or for any other purpose whatever in the way of bribing or influencing me. Quoting from one of the editorials of Sunday's *Times*, I will leave this partial defense to the public, before whom I have been arraigned: "The world handles too lightly the reputation of its people; gossip has too wide and thoughtless a range, slander too free a course. Over how many a fair and spotless character may Hero's epitaph be written: 'Done to death by slanderous tongues.'"

J. C. RANKIN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
THIS WEDNESDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Grand Gala Matinee!
Greatest Variety Theatre in the World! The Greatest Family Theatre in the West! Immense Success of the New Company!
12 NEW STARS. 12
Everything Entirely New! The Marvelous Gymnast, the American Leotard, SHED LE CLAIR. The talented beauties, STEWART SISTERS. The unequaled Character Vocalist and Representative of Fashionable Young Men, MISS BLANCHE SELWYN. The brilliant Serio-Comic, JENNIE SOUTHERN. THE HOMERS, in their charming Character Sketches. BEN GILFOIL, the Character Comedian and Dancer. L. PERCY WILLIAMS, the Wonderful Musical Joker. The rare Ethiopian Comedian, BILLY COURTRIGHT. The Song-and-Dance Artists, MESTAYER & WHITE. The Favorite Eccentric Delineator, BOBBY DAILY. Two hours and a quarter of Glorious Olio precedes a short, thrilling, beautifully illustrated, and most excellently acted Drama, entitled the COURIER OF LYONS, with the entire great company in the cast.
Thursday, Extra Matinee Benefit of Newsboys' Home.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Monday, May 24—Positively the LAST WEEK of
Emerson's Minstrels!
An Entire NEW BILL for the LAST WEEK.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Thursday, May 27—Farewell Benefit of BILLY EMERSON.
Friday, May 28—Farewell Benefit of BILLY RICE. Monday, May 31—MR. JOHN THOMPSON and his celebrated Dramatic Company for a short season.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
CHARLES POPE
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
THE ROBBERS!
Charles De Moor.....CHARLES POPE.
Saturday Matinee—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Next Week—Jack and Jill Pantomime Troupe.

RANDOLPH-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. West Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
With one bound this establishment springs into popular favor, and surpasses all other shows in sensational features and voluptuous amusement.
TREMENDOUS HIT OF THE
FEMALE BATHERS!
Foreigners in Paris, Living Statuary, and French Bal Masque.
Secure your seats during the day. Admission, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1. Matinee every Tuesday and Friday. Admission, 25, 50, and 75 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST PERFORMANCES OF
ROBERT OF WOODLEIGH.
Matinee, 2 o'clock. Evening, 8 o'clock.
JOHN A. STEVENS
And Full Corps Dramatique.
Thursday Evening—DANIEL BOONE.
Sunday Evening—PROF. PEPPER.
Haverly's Minstrels Monday.

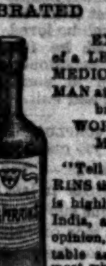
ADELPHI.
Matinee Benefit
FOR
NEWSBOYS' HOME
To-Morrow Afternoon, May 27,
BY THE
ADELPHI COMPANY
AND THE
EMERSON MINSTRELS.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GET RESERVED SEATS NOW.

SUNDAY LECTURE.
Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., at McCormick's Hall, Sunday, May 30, at 3 p. m. Subject: "The Social Condition of the Working People." Admission, 10 cents.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

TRADE MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.
Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.
At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.
At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.
[From the New York Times.]
There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks
Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.

Privileges
Negotiated at one to two per cent from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares

$106.25.

Straddles $250 each, control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars' profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Pamphlet, containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall-st. operations are conducted, sent

Free
To any address. Orders solicited by mail or wire and promptly executed by us. Address
TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 2 Wall-st., New York.

$50, $100, $500, $1,000
Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall-st.,
Leads to many *thousands of dollars profit*. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and quotation prices of all stocks dealt in at the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
mailed *free* to those desiring to speculate. Address
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.

R. & T.
TONIC ELIXIR
And Liquid Extract of Beef
Is composed of the Juice of Raw Lean Beef combined with Tonics, Iron, &c., and is recommended by the Medical Profession for the permanent cure of Piles, Dropsy, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Prostration of the Nervous System. Also, Liver Complaints, with Complications of the Kidneys and Bladder, and as Food for Consumptives. This preparation is an improvement on the Liebig Solid Extract of Beef, being a Tonic, Stimulant, and Nutrient. For sale by all Dealers. Large Bottles, $1.00; Trial Size, 25 cents.
RICHARDSON & TULLIDGE, Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUMMER RESORTS.

White Sulphur Springs, West Va.,
ON THE C. & O. R. R.,
Famous for its alterative waters, and fashionable patronage, is now open for the reception of guests. Charges to July 1, monthly, $2.00 per day; weekly, $2.50 per day. For July and August, monthly, $2.25 per day; weekly, $3.00 per day. Capacity for 1,500 persons. Masquerade and Fancy Balls will be given on the most liberal scale on July 21, and the 14th, 18th, and 26th of August. Important and expensive improvements have been made since last season. Descriptive pamphlets obtained of Messrs. Buck & Rayner, cor. of State and Madison-sts.
GEO. L. PEYTON & CO.

SUMMER RETREAT.
LAKESIDE, ON PEWAUKEE LAKE,
One hour by rail from Milwaukee. Open for guests May 15. The most luxurious and elegant retreat in the Northwest, and the most moderate charges. Letters addressed the proprietor, Hartland, Wis., promptly answered.
C. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
RYE BEACH, N. H. Enlarged, improved, and with every modern improvement, including Dancing and Billiard Halls, Music Room, etc. Extensive grounds, and facilities for Bathing, Fishing, Sailing, etc. Telegraph in house. Address GEO. G. LOUGEE, Proprietor, North Hampton, N. H.
Take Eastern Railroad from Boston to Rye Beach Station.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Grand Union Hotel.
Will open June 1, for the reception of Guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR SALE.

For Sale, at a Great Bargain.
300,000 feet Oak Lumber; about 3,000 Oak and other Saw Logs; also, 70 Pieces of Flatted Timber, and a lot of Piles. The above belong to the bankrupt estate of Charles Burrows, and will be sold much below the ordinary value. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. J. KEAYS, Official Assignee.
Sarnia, May 21, 1875.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
IN EXCHANGE FOR
Bills of National Currency,
AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE

LEGAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

REQUIRING PROOF OF BONDS OF AND CLAIMS AGAINST SAID RAILROAD.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are co-plaintiffs (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat, and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as co-plaintiffs therein), and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said Court did make and enter a certain decree therein on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

And, whereas, said Court did by said decree order, adjudge, and decree, that the property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" as described in said decree and in the mortgage or deed of trust (for the foreclosure of which this suit is brought) with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land-grants which are in said decree specially provided for), be sold as one entire parcel as an *entirety*, under the direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom-House, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in accordance with certain instructions contained in said decree.

And, whereas, said Court did further order, adjudge, and decree that the lands and land-grants conveyed in said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

And, whereas, said Court did, by the said decree, further order, adjudge, and decree as follows, viz.:

That the proceeds which may be made to arise from the sale of the said mortgaged premises, and which have arisen, or shall arise, in the hands of the Receiver from the prosecution of the business of said Company in the operation of its road, or which have arisen, or may arise, from any other source whatever from said property, are in law and equity held and bound, and liable to be applied in the order following:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and due preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson and their successors, of which they were or are Trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation to the solicitors and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys or counsel fees for any of the parties in this suit, in his discretion.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered, or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said Company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for balances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

Third—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said Company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

Fourth—To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said Company, with power to said Receiver, subject to confirmation by this Court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the Company, or any other person at his or their instance, is surety.

Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects by any former or present Director of the Company, and which have in good faith been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said Company, or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for said Company in the prosecution or the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, error bonds, or other obligations or undertakings, the object of which was to protect the property of the Company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the Company or others, as creditors thereof.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause to have been bona fide issued and may be outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons due and owing, as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to said 1st January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said bonds took place as hereinbefore mentioned.

Ninth—The residue thereof, if any, shall be subject to such order and priority in distribution as this Court shall hereafter establish and decree for that purpose.

And to the end that the proceeds arising from the sales of the mortgaged premises and any balances being in the Receiver's hands at the time of such sales or thereafter, or which hereafter arise or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, should be properly distributed and the provisions in reference to such distribution above recited should be fully carried out, according to the intent thereof, it is by the Court ordered that Kenneth G. White, Esq., be appointed a Master Commissioner to hear and report to this Court, with all convenient speed, in detail and systematically, all the amounts necessary and proper to be paid out of said moneys, and mentioned or included in sections marked above first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. And it is further ordered, that the said Master shall give at least thirty days' notice, by advertisements in newspapers published in the places heretofore named, of the time and place when and where he will attend to take proof of the claims.

Now, this is to notify, direct, and advertise to, all parties having claims specified or embraced in said order of reference, and all *bona fide* holders of bonds, such as are named therein, and all parties in any way interested in the matters of such reference, to appear in person or by properly authorized attorney, before me, the said Master Commissioner, at the United States Court and Post-Office Building, in the City of New York, on any days between the first and fifteenth days of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, both inclusive (Sundays and fourth day of July excepted), between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., to make proper and satisfactory proof of such claim and bonds in order that such claims may be heard by and reported to the Court by the Master Commissioner.

KENNETH G. WHITE,
Special Master Commissioner.

FREDERICK A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are complainants (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat, and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as complainants therein), and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said Court did make and enter a certain decree on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. And, whereas, by said decree the Court did order, adjudge, and decree that all the right, title, interest, claim, estate, or demand whatsoever, which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" has, or may at any time hereafter acquire or become in any way entitled to, of, in and to all the lands and sections of lands situate, lying and being on either side of the railroad of said company, and the branch thereof, as the same may be finally located and constructed in accordance with the said acts of Congress and the supplements thereto, in or through the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, and the United States Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, making in the aggregate about sixty millions of acres of land, more or less, and also all the right of way and railroad and branches thereof authorized by the said act of Congress and the acts and resolutions supplementary thereto, constructed and to be constructed, under the said act in the said States and Territories, and all engines, cars, and rolling-stock which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" may have at any time placed upon the said railroad for the use and operation thereof, together with all the rights, liberties, franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, and property of every description, to the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" belonging, or in anywise appertaining to the said railroad under or by virtue of the said acts and resolutions of the Congress of the United States, with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land-grants which are therein specially provided for) be sold in one entire parcel, as an entirety, under direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom-House, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and that upon confirmation of such sale by the Court, and receiving the purchase money therefor, the said Masters shall convey the same by good and sufficient conveyances to the purchaser or purchasers, and such sale and conveyance so made shall convey all the right, title, estate, interest, and property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" in and to the said railroad, premises, franchises, and property above mentioned and described to the said purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple forever, and shall be a perpetual bar both in law and equity against the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" and its successors and assigns, and against all and every person claiming or to claim the said premises or any part thereof under them forever, and against each and every the defendants in this action; and the said defendants shall be forever foreclosed from all equity of redemption in said premises and every part of the same.

And that at the sale of the property of said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" of its railroad, equipments, appurtenances, the said Jay Cooke and Charlemagne Tower, their successors or successor in said trust, *as Trustees*, may bid for and purchase, or cause to be bid for and purchased, the property so sold, in behalf of all the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, and then outstanding in the proportion of the respective interests of such bondholders.

And, whereas, by the said decree, the Court did order, adjudge, and decree that at the time of said sale of railroad and equipments, as aforesaid, the purchaser or purchasers shall pay to said Masters the sum of at least one hundred thousand dollars in cash as part payment, to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter, or on final confirmation of said sale by this Court, and at the delivery of the deeds therefor, the balance in cash: provided, however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which may have been sanctioned by the Court, may be taken as cash, each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the said decree.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the said decree we, the undersigned, the Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, in front of the Custom-House, in the City of New York, on the first Monday of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the above described property (except the lands and land-grants which are in said decree specially provided for) in one parcel as an *entirety* under the terms and conditions of sale as above prescribed by said decree.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:35 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	*9:15 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:10 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	*9:15 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*4:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	*5:00 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:35 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Atlantic Express	*5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. †Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.
Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 noon	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa; also, Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:15 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:00 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:00 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	§8:30 p. m.	§7:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*8:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	*3:55 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 a. m.	*3:55 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 p. m.	*6:55 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	*1:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

KANKAKEE LINE.
From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*5:00 a. m.	*8:25 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.
From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passenger depot corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st.; freight and ticket-office No. 43 Clark-st., next to Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:40 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Byron Passenger	3:55 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Elgin Express	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Itasca Accommodation	6:25 p. m.	6:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	*6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:10 a. m.
Mail	*4:50 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Trains leave from Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 83 LaSalle-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:05 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Express, Daily	7:05 p. m.	6:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:15 a. m.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company,
April 27, 1875.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May, proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

Office Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.,
April 27, 1875.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. Mary's Hall,
FAIRIBAULT, MINN.
Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Rector. Miss S. P. Darlington, Principal, assisted by a full Corps of Experienced Teachers. The Tenth School Year will commence on THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1875. For Registers, with full details, address the Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., On-the-Hudson. Course of study comprehensive. Music and fine arts a specialty. Instruction thorough in every branch. For circulars address C. C. WETSELL, Princ'l and Prop'r.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES
LOCK HOSPITAL, corner Washington and Franklin-sts., chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known Dr. James has stood at the head of the profession for over 30 years—age and experience all important. A book for the million, free, or 10 cents to pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Love, Impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictly confidential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
Dr. Kean,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a special meeting of Pressmen's Union No. 3, of Chicago, held May 24, resolutions of respect to the memory of their late brother, Edwin G. Francis, were passed.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 63 degrees; 10 a. m., 64; 12 m., 63; 3 p. m., 63; 6 p. m., 63; 8 p. m., 58.

A letter from the Superintendent of the Harbor Police in Philadelphia, received here, states that there is a boy in his custody named William Reed, 12 years old, whom he believes has run away from his home or a boarding-school in this or some other Western city.

Mr. Joseph Sherwin and family took their departure for Europe last evening, and as a token of esteem on the evening of the 24th their many friends congregated at their residence at 497 Monroe street, and presented Mr. Sherwin with an elegant binocular marine glass, and Mrs. Sherwin with a rare and beautiful diamond ring. The presentation was made by Mr. John O'Neil with appropriate remarks.

The matinee to-morrow at the Adelphi in aid of the Newsboys' Home promises to be a real success. The attraction of the Adelphi company and the Emerson Minstrels is enough to insure a good house, and seven of the ten men to add 10 per cent to the net proceeds have already been obtained, as follows: Charles Bradley, George Burley, William Wood, William M. Hopkins, Henry Dike, Horace Moody, and H. R. Throop. The other three men will be found to-day.

The trial of a new car-starter, an ingenious contrivance intended to lighten the work of horses in getting street-cars under way, took place yesterday on the Clinton street track, under the supervision of Mr. Lake, the Superintendent of the West Side lines. The car was filled with people, and the dynamometer was applied to test the efficiency of the invention. With the car-starter off, the strain upon the horses was found to be twice as great as with it on. The test was deemed very satisfactory.

Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service, received information yesterday that Operative Anchesi had prevented the escape of six counterfeiters from the jail at Greensboro, N. C. The prisoners had cut through the wooden floor, and were sawing away at the iron bars in the windows, when Anchesi and the Jailer discovered them and stopped their proceedings. The officer learned of their plans by "piping" a brother of one of the gang who visited the jail, and it is supposed that he furnished the saws and chisels found in the cell.

About 6 o'clock last evening, while Dr. G. N. Davis and J. F. Griffin, of No. 188 West Madison street, were driving their horses, attached to buggies, west through the Washington street tunnel, the animal of the latter named gentleman became frightened and ran away. Dr. Davis' horse also became unmanageable and started off on a run. Griffin's horse was killed by a thill running into his breast. Both gentlemen were thrown out and slightly hurt. The Doctor's horse smashed the buggy, and ran some distance before he was stopped. The occurrence caused considerable commotion and confusion among other horses and vehicles in the tunnel at the time.

Some days ago Mr. Henry Floyd got on a Madison-street car and offered a fare ticket which had been cut in two across the middle. He offered both parts of the ticket, showing that the rides for which it was good had not all been used up. The conductor refused to accept, on the ground that the rules of the Company prohibited him from receiving mutilated tickets. Floyd refused to pay any other fare, and was forcibly ejected from the car and arrested for disorderly conduct. The case came up before Justice Scully yesterday morning, who decided that, as the whole of the ticket had been presented, its mutilated condition could not invalidate it, the rules of the Company notwithstanding. Floyd had only asserted his legal rights, and had been wrongfully ejected. The latter was therefore discharged.

A floral and strawberry festival was held at Lower Farwell Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the benefit of that noble band of ladies who propose to furnish the hospitals of the city with flowers during the summer. The lecture-room was tastefully ornamented, and tables laden with flowers, kindly donated by the different florists of the city, filled every available space. In the reading-room tables were spread, and ice-cream, strawberries, cake, tea, and coffee were supplied in abundance. The attendance was quite large, and, beside the array of flowers to attract the eye and the delicacies to appease the appetite, music and readings were added for the general and more economic pleasure-seeker. The receipts from sales and tickets more than met expectations. The festival will be repeated this afternoon.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their office, No. 127 LaSalle street, and adopted a new schedule of rates, which, however, they refuse to publish for fear that the outside companies might take advantage of it. About two months ago the Board established a tariff by which a discrimination was made in the rates on the height of the buildings, low buildings rating lower than high ones. This action met with the opposition of the National Board, which demanded a return to the old schedule. This was, however, refused by the Chicago Board, consequently a committee consisting of the most prominent members of the National Board visited this city to bring about a peaceable settlement of the difficulties. The Committee found that the new tariff was with the exception of a few minor points, better than the old one, and so reported to the National Board, which thereupon approved the action of the Chicago Board except as to the basis of rating business buildings. On the above report action was had yesterday, and in compliance with the request of the National Board, the basis of rates on business buildings was changed, otherwise the tariff of April was confirmed.

THE QUO WARRANTO.

Judge Booth yesterday morning disposed of the demurrer filed a few days ago by Judge Dickey to the information filed by the Citizens' Association. He delivered his opinion overruling the demurrer, as follows:

I have examined this case to the extent of the limited time which has been at my disposal. The question is simply whether the corporation of the City of Chicago has acquired the right and franchises provided for by the act in regard to the organization of cities of 1872, whether it has taken the proper steps to be incorporated under that general act, and whether it now lawfully exercises those franchises. While I think the allegations contained in this information are sufficient to present that question fairly, I see no difficulty whatever in making up an issue, or issues, which shall present this case fairly for its decision upon the merits, so that a faithful judgment may be obtained in the whole matter under controversy. I have come to this conclusion upon the authority of the cases cited, and therefore think that the demurrer should be overruled, and it is so ordered.

Judge Dickey was given a week in which to file his answer.

THE METCALF CASE.

The case of H. B. Metcalf, charged with forging the name of a Deputy-Sheriff to the return upon a summons, continued from Monday, was disposed of yesterday morning in the Criminal Court. The case was submitted without argument.

Judge Booth addressed the jury in a semi-instructive vein. He was satisfied from the evidence that there was some reason to doubt the accused's guilt, yet there were circumstances which pointed to the accused as the offender. He considered the weight of evidence in favor of the defendant's innocence, yet it was conflicting. The handwriting of Metcalf had been sworn to, and witnesses had testified that he signed the forged return. On the other hand, quite a number had testified that he did not write the matter in question, and, beside, that he was of unexceptionable character.

State's Attorney Reed interposed that it was very natural for a forger to disguise his hand.

Judge Booth responded that Metcalf had denied having anything to do with the forgery, and that the evidence seemed to him to justify his acquittal.

The jury subsequently retired, and after being absent a short time returned a verdict of not guilty.

POLICY.

NO POLICE INTERFERENCE YET.

Notwithstanding the discovery made by The Tribune of their proceedings and place of business, the lottery men are still plying their knavish trade at the old stand, confidently relying in the supineness of the authorities. From all outward appearances it would seem as if the exposure had not disconcerted them in the least, and Mr. E. Dodd swaggers in and out of his "real estate" office in Cobb's Building with a jaunty and self-assured air as if he had made things all right with the police, and was not to be scared by newspaper notoriety. Yesterday

THE USUAL DRAWINGS

at 12 and 6 o'clock took place, and agents and runners got their usual supply of tickets. The crowd that frequents his office varies little in its composition from day to day, and may be seen filing in and out of Room No. 25 of Cobb's Building, No. 124 Dearborn street, any day about the time when the drawings take place. There are a few raffish-looking swells, a few negroes, a number of loaferish-looking men of middle age, and a number of youths, their countenances expressing precocious maturity of knavishness. The police have not as yet indicated any intention of interfering with the business, and from present appearances it would seem that Mr. E. Dodd and his partners do not anticipate any disturbance of their operations from the publicity given to them, but rather regard that as so much free advertisement. The long period of time during which they have successfully prosecuted their vicious traffic has doubtless begotten strong confidence in their security against justice.

A MR. MANDRED MORTON,

residing at 640 South Butterfield street, figures as Dodd's clerk, but is probably a partner in the concern, as they are old associates. In 1869 Dodd and Morton figured in the directory as brokers; in 1872 Dodd is recorded in the directory as a broker, Morton's name not appearing at all. In 1873 Dodd comes out in the real estate line, Morton appearing in the directory, no occupation being given. In 1874 Morton also appears as a real-estate agent, and this year as Dodd's clerk. They are both, therefore, old associates in the business, and have been carrying it on for a long time together in this city. The office in Cobb's Building on Dearborn street over which Dodd presides is the central agency in Chicago, but there are

A NUMBER OF SHOPS

scattered all over the city that also carry on the business, the majority of them receiving their supplies from Dodd's. Among these is one in Room 14 of the Morrison Building, northeast corner of Clark and Madison streets, occupied by one Charles B. Amos, ostensibly a broker, but it is stated that it is run principally by Morton himself. There is another lottery den in Room 11 of the Kentucky Block, northeast corner of Clark and Adams. This is run by a negro, whose name the reporter was not able to obtain. A negro named Jackson, who has his headquarters in Room 67 of the Pacific Block, southeast corner of Clark and VanBuren streets, is an old hand at the business, having been a well-known operator before the fire. His face is a familiar one in the business section of the city, and, being of polite address, he gets a larger patronage among white people than any other man of color in the business. A man named Hamilton runs a shop over a barber-shop at No. 108 Harrison street. At 260 State street a place is run by a man named Thomas. There is one at No. 393 South Clark street, kept by a German, and it is stated that there is one also at No. 328 State street. Mr. C. J. Hunt, occupying Room 13 of the Fuller Block, opposite The Tribune office, calls himself a broker, but is an operator in lottery-tickets. These are but a few of the many. There are regular nests of them on the West Side, and some on the North Side, the policy-shops especially doing a flourishing business, although the sale of the regular lottery-tickets is also very large. Fortune's wheel turns regularly twice a day, and skins the pockets of the foolish for the profit of the wily lottery-dealer. What with the bunko men, the gamblers, and the lottery-dealers, the fleecing of the gulls and fools seems to be one of the largest industries of our city, engaging the services of hundreds of people.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES M. FAIR.

There are hosts of people in this city to whom the announcement of the death of Charles M. Fair will cause much surprise and sorrow. He died suddenly at the house of his mother, No. 170 Twenty-fifth street, last evening at 7 o'clock. But a few days ago he was apparently in the best of health. He attended to his business as usual last Saturday, and last Sunday afternoon visited at the residence of an intimate friend and neighbor. In the evening he was seized with a sudden illness which completely prostrated him, and last evening he died, as stated, of paralysis of the heart. So brief was his illness that a great many of his friends did not know that he was unwell, and his death will come to them with great suddenness.

Mr. Fair had a very large circle of friends who will find it difficult to realize that the genial, whole-souled "Charley" is dead. He had been a resident of this city for many years, and, though young,—being at the time of his death but 27 years old,—filled a very responsible position in the wholesale house of Field, Leiter & Co., with whose establishment he had been connected since it was started. Mr. Fair was a gentleman well known in Chicago social circles, in which he was a great favorite. He was highly esteemed by all wholesale men. He was of a social, genial nature, which attracted to him many friends, and his sterling qualities of character made him universally respected. His funeral will take place from his mother's residence to-morrow.

LOCAL LETTERS.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, May 24.—Your correspondent, "Congregationalist," in your paper of Sunday morning last, makes the following statement. Speaking of the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, recently in session in this city, he says: "The Protestant Episcopal Church was represented by one man, the Rev. Charles B. Stout, of Chicago"; and again, "Mr. Stout alone sanctioned their counsels by his presence." He does me too much honor. Certainly three of the Episcopal clergy of the city were there before myself, viz.: the Rev. W. H. Smythe, of the Bishop Whitehouse Memorial Church; the Rev. Dr. Powers, of St. John's, and the Rev. L. N. Freeman.

I was present only on one occasion, Friday afternoon the 14th inst., and then but for an hour and a half. It is true I "exhibited great interest in all that was said and done"—rather strongly put however; but it is a mistake when the writer says, I "only declined a public introduction in consequence of an indisposition which precluded his (my) making an address." Allow me to say, I went there for no such purpose as a public introduction would imply. I have always had an instinctive desire to avoid all such notoriety, as those who best know me will readily believe. There may have been other of the clergy than those named who were present during the session of the Council. One such certainly expressed to me his intention of visiting the Council for the purpose of hearing what was said, and hoped others would go at the same time.

And now I will state just here that one cause for the interest I felt was this: When I entered the church the discussion was in progress on the adoption of the report on the Articles of Religion. To my surprise, I learned from remarks made by several speakers that there was a disposition manifest to eliminate from the articles—to use the Rev. Dr. Nicholson's language—"precious doctrines" or "truths" respecting the "perfect manhood of our Lord Jesus Christ." I had supposed that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, had been received by the Protestant Evangelical Churches of all names since the Reformation, and now to find the Reformed Episcopal Church, seriously debating the question of their unscriptural character in some essential particular was indeed a surprise. I felt that these brethren were in danger of emasculating the doctrines of Holy Scripture. The effect would be to repel from them, the sympathies and confidence of many who wished them well. I mentioned this to one or more persons during the discussion, and expressed the opinion that the fewer changes they made in the Prayer-Book the better, and that none should be made unless clearly warranted by Holy Scripture.

I listened with pain to much of this discussion, and am free to say that I left, after the adjournment, with a more unfavorable opinion of the wisdom of these gentlemen in thus putting the pruning-knife to great truths of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Many of these respected brethren were my personal friends for long years of intimacy, with whom it had been my privilege often to take sweet counsel. They are still my friends, I doubt not. It would pain me to think otherwise. But it does not follow that I must approve all that they say and do. I have no harsh or unkind words for those who have felt it their duty to leave the grand old Church of our fathers, in which I have ministered forty years, and in whose communion I trust I may die, when the time of my departure is at hand.

One other impression I must be permitted here to correct. It has been publicly stated, that the Rev. Dr. Bishop, the former esteemed Rector of St. John's Church, had he lived would have been in this movement. I entirely dissent from this opinion. What might have happened had he lived and remained in this city to the present time I cannot tell. But Dr. Bishop's ministry, had he returned alive from Europe (now nearly seven years since his death) would have been in Ohio. He had previous to his leaving home, accepted the charge of St. John's Church, Cincinnati. There he doubtless would have remained, and enjoyed all the liberty he desired in the services of the Church. I surely ought to know something of his real views, as he was a member of my family. He favored the omission of the word "regeneration" in our baptismal service for infants, or a substitute, as I do at the present time.

Had he been alive, he would very likely have signed the very respectful petition sent up to the last General Conventions of our Church for an "alternate" phrase, as I did myself, and, I am happy to say, more than 500 others of the clergy of the Episcopal Church, including the "nine Bishops" who made the effort several years ago to have this privilege granted. Beyond this it is mere conjecture to bring Dr. Bishop up as likely to be one in this new organization of a Reformed Episcopal Church. I would not advise Dr. Bishop's old parishioners and friends to be influenced by any such supposition. His memory is precious to many in this city, and the fruit of his twelve years of labor here is not without results to this day. His old friends will best follow his teachings by holding on to the Church he loved with all her faults, and to the parish he founded, until in God's good time the cap-stone of the new building shall be placed in position. For that we will pray and labor and wait. Charles B. Stout.

SURPLUS MINISTERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, May 25.—I was struck by a suggestion in an editorial in last Sunday's Tribune on the large surplus supply of ministers, to the effect that good men of ability are at present specially needed, for the good of the country, in all the walks of business and professional life, and urging all such to come forward. The idea seemed to be that, if they did so, they would only be too gladly welcomed and assured of success. I doubt this. Just now, young men of good principles, character, and deportment are apt to be overlooked or kept in the background. The ideal good young man—the Bayard *sans peur et sans reproche*—is supposed to be brave, gentle, truthful, kind-hearted, unselfish, modest, unassuming, and retiring. Are such qualities, though united to good education and abilities, best fitted to help a young man of the present day to push his way in the world? Most people would at once say no. On the contrary, the converse qualities of brazen cheek, unblushing assurance, thorough selfishness, mercenary motives, questionable memory, and truthfulness where convenient, etc., though with poor education and ability, are popularly supposed to be the "open sesame" to success in life. The standard by which men are judged, is at present apparently very low. But there is the other alternative of adopting the doctrine of the evolutionist; and, holding that the last-mentioned qualities, being those best fitted to promote survival and success in the world, and in reality the really good, while the others, being practically inferior in the struggle for existence, are in reality the bad. The real solution of the difficulty is probably that perhaps the great aim of life now is, in this country, at least, to make money; while in former days, and even now in a few other countries, if a man make his reputation as poet, author, General, artist, or, even simply as an upright, good man, his life was, or is, considered a success, apart from riches or poverty. But not so in Chicago, at present. Who asks whether Cincinnatus was rich or poor? Who would compare his character with that of Crœsus, or Midas? The subject is interesting, and I should like to see it handled by The Tribune. Thomas Courtenay.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, May 25.—I think "Suburban," writing in this morning's Tribune, has struck the keynote in the matter of the confidence men who now swarm on our streets. Another game of the same kind was attempted this morning, on State, near Monroe. Isn't it time that decent citizens should arouse and do something to relieve the city of this burning shame and disgrace? No help can be had from those whose business it is to enforce the laws and rid the city of these pests. A few days ago an old citizen, Dr. Gibbs, was robbed on a street-car. The thief was caught, and what was the result? The thief was let out on bail of $500, furnished by the lawyer who appears almost invariably for the defense when any of the McDonald crowd of thieves are arrested. The bail was afterwards reduced to $200. Of course the thief was non est when wanted. The Justice when remonstrated with for reducing his bail said that a son of Dr. Gibbs was present and consented. Does the consent of the witness give the Justice authority to compound a felony, which was what he very well knew he was doing when he reduced the bail? Let us wake up and clear the city of these scoundrels before our trade is all diverted to other cities where honest men stand a better show. Monroe.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Finance Committee of the County Board was busy yesterday comparing the vouchers with the Treasurer's quarterly report.

County-Attorney Rountree wore a pleasant smile yesterday, having gained a victory in the tax-appeal cases in the Circuit Court, in which, so far as the State and county taxes were concerned, he was uniformly successful.

The County Treasurer yesterday received from New York a batch of canceled coupons, which had been paid in that city through the Metropolitan Bank, to the amount of $76,286. The county has yet a credit with that bank of $4,930.43.

Sheriff Agnew made the following appointments yesterday: Henry Gleeson, Deputy for the County Court, as recommended by the County Board; Edward Lewis, City Deputy for serving city processes; Edward O'Niel, bailiff for the Circuit Court.

The Committee on Public Service held a meeting yesterday afternoon to examine the following bids for furnishing county supplies: Gale & Blocki and T. J. Bluthardt, drugs; Wadhams, Willard & Co., ice; J. C. Thielleman, W. Sanderson, Frank Lauer, M. J. Dewald, L. Multog, and J. T. W. Gray, hardware and tinware; F. Boerner, groceries and vegetables; Schweinfurth Bros., flour; Holden, Bishop & Co., groceries, vegetables, flour, and feed; Daniel Booth, hay, straw, potatoes, and oats; C. F. Periolat, general supplies, curtain goods, and wall-papers; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. and Stettauer Bros. & Co., dry goods; Bell, Conrad & Co., coffee; J. H. Ritchie & Co., soap; T. J. Gannon, William Schick, and John Aaron, bedding. Owing to the absence of the clerk, who is yet sick, the Committee adjourned until this morning.

THE CITY-HALL.

Judge Dickey had a long conference yesterday afternoon with W. C. Goudy, of the corporation legal quadrilateral. The argument in the contempt case was the bone of contention.

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Capt. Hickey, was yesterday so far recovered as to be able to attend to his official duties. The bruises received by his fall from his horse are rapidly disappearing.

The Committee on Public Buildings meets Thursday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. The subject under consideration is the ordinance creating the office of Building Inspector for the benefit of ex-Ald. M. B. Bailey.

The Finance Committee was in session yesterday with the Board of Police, in regard to the Comptroller's estimates for the Fire and Police Departments. They cut seven engine-houses out of the thirteen asked for, cut the item of a machine-shop for repairs of apparatus of the Fire Department, and made other reductions amounting to nearly $300,000. They meet the Boards of Health and of Education to-day.

The joint Committee on Streets and Alleys for each of the three divisions of the city was in session yesterday afternoon for the consideration of an ordinance limiting drovers driving cattle through the streets. The Bridgeport delegation were present, and laid their complaints before the Committee. The passage of the ordinance was unanimously recommended.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held at their rooms yesterday afternoon, President Hahn in the chair, and present Drs. Miller, Geiger, and Hooke, and Messrs. Moore and McDermott.

The Sanitary Superintendent's report shows that during the week ending May 22 there were 135 deaths, an increase of one over the preceding week, and an increase of 28 over the corresponding week of last year. There died of consumption 23; convulsions, 18; scarlet fever, 5; accidents, 4; pneumonia, 8; measles, 7; hydrocephalus, 4; peritonitis, 5; pleurisy, 1. There were males, 69; females, 66; married, 37; single, 98; colored, 3; under 1 year of age, 35. The mortality was greatest in the Sixth, Ninth, Nineteenth, and Fifteenth Wards, and lightest in the Thirteenth Ward. The Health-Officer's report shows that during the week there were 474 nuisance notices served; 453 nuisances abated; 175 sewer-notices served, and 63 nuisances abated. A large quantity of meats and vegetables, including twenty-five bushels of bananas, were condemned during the week. The Sanitary Inspectors report the condition of their respective districts as uniformly good.

While the Board were considering these various reports yesterday afternoon, they were visited by Ald. Sommer and Reidy, of the Sixth Ward, at the head of a large delegation from an organization for the abolition of nuisances. Commissioner Moore read a copy of resolutions passed by the organization at a recent meeting, which reflected strongly upon the efficiency of the Board of Health. He pronounced them as unqualifiedly false.

Dr. Miller followed in an explanation of all that had passed between himself and the organization, and closed by an invitation to Mr. Healey to explain the objects of the organization of which he is the head.

Mr. Healey proceeded to do so in a firm, respectful manner, and made some imputations against Mr. Hooke that were vigorously resented. He raked the Board pretty severely in some of his assertions, and called for an explanation. The Board promised to take up the investigation of the various charges, and promised to do all in their power to aid in the regulation of the packing-house nuisances.

CRIMINAL.

C. E. Fallis, of No. 259 West Randolph street, had his coat stolen by a sneak-thief last evening.

Thomas Haphey was arrested yesterday at the instance of Michael Smith, a saloon-keeper at No. 98 West Randolph street, who says he was stabbed by the prisoner Saturday night.

Some time ago a sailor named Joseph McDonald was robbed of a small sum of money, and suspected Pat Kane. Yesterday he caused his arrest, and Kane was locked up in Madison Street Station.

Adam Borgia was reveling in the company of Sarah Curtis, on West Madison street, last evening, and missed his silver watch, which he believes was taken by the woman. He procured an officer and had the damsel arrested.

The prisoners James Mack, John Bemis, Charles Inman, and Emanuel Isaacs, who were concerned in the robbery of $1,000 worth of goods from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad freight-cars, were arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday, and held for trial at the Criminal Court. Some of the stolen goods have been found secreted at Villa Ridge. Isaacs was the "fence" for the others, and put them up to the job. Bail was fixed at $3,000 each.

A sneak thief succeeded Monday in stealing a $1,000 diamond from the hilt of the sword presented to Gen. Sheridan after the battle of Stone River. The fellow appeared at the General's private residence on Michigan avenue, and was discovered in one of the rooms by the housekeeper. She inquired his business, and he replied that he was a correspondent of the New York *Graphic*. She accepted the explanation, and went about her duties. When Gen. Sheridan came home he discovered the robbery, and reported it to the detectives. The thief had not been captured up to midnight.

Thomas J. Ryan, the man who robbed his wife of her diamond jewelry at No. 122 West Washington street, night before last, was caught by Officer Brannock last night at 9 o'clock, while stealthily going into the house. The jewelry, said to be worth $3,000, was not found in his possession. He stated that it was in a safe place, and he was going in the house to endeavor to soften his wife's heart and compromise matters with her. She states that she will obtain a divorce from him at the earliest opportunity. He was locked up in Madison Street Station. It is quite likely that the woman will find the stolen property to-day.

A cutting affair occurred about 3:30 o'clock last night, at the corner of Halsted and Fourteenth streets, and came very near resulting in the death of a young man. John Davis, Michael Carberry, and Dennis O'Grady, notorious roughs, engaged in a quarrel, and in the course of it Carberry drew a knife and stabbed Davis in the left breast, near the heart. The blade struck a rib and glanced off, or else a fatal wound would have been given. The injury is severe but not dangerous. Officer Mulheisen came upon the scene immediately after Carberry and O'Grady had fled. He took Davis to the County Hospital. The injured man is 24 years old, married, and lives at No. 158 Wright street.

THE GAMBLERS.

There was another ominous gathering of the detectives at Central Station last night. Sergt. Dixon marshaled all his men, including the clerk, Blattner, and proceeded to the gambling houses on the South Side, but to no purpose. They called at all of them, rang the bells, but were refused admittance by the negro attendants who peeped through the slides in the doors and carefully inspected them. The visits were made by one officer in each instance, while others waited outside. No efforts were made to force the doors, nor were threats used to obtain entrance. The gamblers were all on the alert, and had their negroes carefully posted and instructed to let no one in unless they knew him. There is scarcely one of them but is acquainted with the detectives or knows them by sight, and when the latter make their appearance near a place at night it is a signal for extra watchfulness. There are now about twenty gambling houses in the city, finely fitted up, and said to be far ahead, in magnificence and cost of fittings and furnishings, of those in any city in this country. In some there are a half dozen or more parties interested, and they are now extremely cautious in divulging their connection with a room; in fact, they deny it point blank, lest the law should clutch them. Dealers are employed sometimes by the half-dozen in some of the faro banks, and generally have no interest beyond their weekly wages.

The gamblers and inmates arrested Saturday were fined $5 each yesterday by Justice Summerfield, and the testimony failed to produce the owners of Nos. 133 and 148 Clark street, the rooms entered by the officers.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

A special meeting of the Town Board was held Monday night for the discussion of the water-supply. There was a fair attendance of interested citizens, all anxious to have the matter decided at once. A petition signed by 163 residents and property-owners, asking the Board to take prompt action in this respect, was presented and laid over.

An additional report of the Water Committee was read. They stated that it was not necessary to submit the matter to a vote of the people, as the Board had full power to act in the premises. Such an expression of the popular feeling, however, might be expedient. A statement of the cost of pipe of various dimensions was given, it being cheaper now than ever before. About 12 miles of it would be needed, probably as follows: ¾ mile of 16-inch from pumping-works south to Sulzer avenue; 1 mile of 8-inch on Sulzer avenue west to Ravenswood; 2½ miles of 12-inch on Halsted street south to Wrightwood; 1¾ miles of 8-inch on Grace street to Sheffield avenue, and thence south to Wrightwood avenue; 1½ miles 8-inch on dummy road south to Wrightwood; ½ mile on Wrightwood from dummy road to Sheffield avenue. The remaining 7 miles would be of 4-inch pipe distributed among the several localities. The expense would be about as follows: Engine, machinery, etc., $37,000; pipes, $70,000; hydrants, cribwork, etc., $20,000; making a total of $127,000; $35,000 of this could be met by special assessment, and the Committee recommended that bonds be issued for the remainder as soon as possible. The rate of assessment per front foot would be about 40 cents, not more than for sidewalks. The expense of running the works would be about $6,000 per annum. The Committee took soundings off the foot of Sulzer avenue, and found from 8 to 10 feet of water at a distance of from 400 to 800 feet from shore. They would as yet recommend no particular system, the Holly or otherwise. The report was received and put on file.

Mr. Clark suggested that the Board have printed for circulation 1,000 copies of the report. A resolution was passed to this effect for 1,500 copies.

Mr. S. B. Chase favored spreading the news. Every one he saw was in the notion. Mr. Sheldon, who represented William B. Ogden, and paid for him one-tenth of Lake View taxes, was enthusiastic in his support, and the non-resident property-owners seemed all desirous of the improvement. He suggested that public meetings be held for the discussion of the plans.

Mr. Weckler said Mr. Creiger, the engineer of the city works, had informed him that Lake View might be supplied from the city if she would pay for the third engine which was to be erected. He would guarantee plenty of water.

Mr. Chase said that any arrangement entered into with the city must be by some permanent contract, which he thought the city would never consent to.

Mr. Clark had talked with Commissioners Prindiville and Thompson on that subject. They had said they could furnish the lower end of the town with water after this year, when their inland pumping works would be going and relieve the strain on the shore works. He would like to have a committee to confer with the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Foster doubted the possibility of forcing water from the city to the northern portion of the town.

Mr. Chase said one especial need of the water was in case of fire. If the city furnished water, Lake View would be obliged to have engines at great cost. If the town had her own works, with the Holly system, the necessary pressure would be furnished at all times for use in fires.

Mr. Clark agreed that it was all a matter of inquiry as yet, and therefore he thought it best to inquire everywhere. It would do no harm.

The Water Committee were instructed to consult with the Board of Public Works, and see what inducements they would offer.

The Board then adjourned to Monday, June 7.

JEFFERSON.

The Rev. William Burnard, who has been pastor of the Congregational Church for the last two years, formally tendered his resignation Thursday, and it was accepted.

Mr. R. O. Dunning, one of the proprietors of the Jefferson Nursery, occupied the pulpit last Sunday, reading one of Prof. Swing's sermons. Mr. S. M. Davis, of Irving Park, delivered a very interesting discourse in the evening to an appreciative audience. Mr. Davis has achieved considerable notoriety as an expounder of the Gospel, and a man of progressive ideas. It is understood that the Rev. Dr. Graham, ex-President of the Hillsdale College, Mich., will reside in Jefferson on his new subdivision during the summer and will supply the pulpit.

The brick residence of J. D. Mattison, the artist, is fully completed; it is one of the finest dwellings in town.

The Village Board of Trustees met Monday, D. B. Fonda in the Chair. S. M. Davis, of Irving Park, was elected Village Attorney for the ensuing year. Several petitions were received from different parts of the town asking for improvements, some of which were granted. R. T. Race was added to the Committee for the investigation of W. P. Gray's accounts as Village Treasurer, and W. P. Gray was to added to the same Committee to assist in investigating the accounts of R. T. Race, late Village Treasurer. A few bills were allowed and ordered paid. The Board adjourned to the second Monday in June.

Mr. Cheney, teacher of school in District No. 7, died very suddenly Saturday night of congestion of the stomach and bowels. Mr. Cheney was a gentleman highly esteemed by all who knew him. Although a very quiet, undemonstrative man, he had a great many friends, who deeply sympathize with his sorrow-stricken family, so suddenly called upon to bear this sad affliction. Funeral services were held in the church Monday, the Rev. Mr. Lansing, of Irving Park, officiating.

WAUKEGAN.

Many hearts, both young and old, are now mourning over the loss of their young friend, Miss Ellen Bowles, whose death occurred at 2 o'clock Monday morning, at the age of 22 years and 6 months. The deceased about two years ago caught a very severe cold, and, as a result, consumption ensued. At intervals she suffered great pain up to the time of her departure, but she bore it without a murmur. The death of one not only young and beautiful, but highly accomplished, and respected by all who knew her, is greatly felt by a large portion of the community. The funeral will take place to-day. Services will be conduted at the Catholic Church by the pastor, the Rev. E. W. Gavin, after which the remains will be taken to their last resting-place in Oakwood Cemetery.

While services were being held at the German Catholic Church, located in the south part of the city, Sunday evening last, the candle on St. Mary's altar set fire to some flower work which had been placed too near the light, and for a time fears were entertained by those present that the entire structure would be destroyed. Prompt action, however, saved the building with but little damage. Mr. Charles Winterlin burned one of his hands badly while attempting to subdue the flames. No alarm was sounded.

Henry, son of John Hertes, living near Fremont Centre, in Lake County, while planting corn on his father's place last Friday afternoon, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Two others who were with him were considerably shocked, but recovered soon after.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

The Rights of a Roman Catholic Priest.

Boston Journal, May 22.

There is now on the trial list of the Superior Court a case which involves the rights of Roman Catholic priests to discipline members of their parish by publicly denouncing them. The case is one of slander, in which the plaintiff, Robert C. Fanning, sues James McGlew, a Catholic priest of Chelsea, for alleged slanderous language. Damages are laid at $2,000, and some very interesting points will be raised at the trial. The declaration of the plaintiff fully explains his grievances, as follows:

And the plaintiff says that said defendant is a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, and settled over a parish in Chelsea, and the said plaintiff is one of the parishioners, and is and has been an attendant and worshiper in the church of said parish.

And the plaintiff says that in the year 1873 he was lawfully married to Catherine Murphy, of said Chelsea, by a duly authorized magistrate, according to law.

And the plaintiff says that he and his said wife had always lived a chaste and upright life, and bore a good name among their neighbors and in said church and parish, but they incurred the displeasure and hostility of said defendant by reason of said marriage.

And the plaintiff says that on or about the 9th of November, A. D., 1873, the defendant in said church on the Sabbath day, and in the presence of a large congregation, publicly, falsely, and maliciously accused the plaintiff of the crime of fornication, by words spoken of the plaintiff, as follows: "There have been parties that have gone and got married out of the Church, and those parties are living in mortal sin. I will call their names to you,—Robert C. Fanning, Jr., and Catherine Murphy,"—and after calling sundry other names the said defendant said: "These parties (meaning said plaintiff among others) must come before the altar and give public satisfaction."

And the plaintiff says that on the 23d of said November, in said church, the defendant publicly, falsely, and maliciously accused the plaintiff of the crime of fornication by words spoken of the plaintiff substantially as follows: "John Fanning, or Robert, or whatever his name is, has gone to live with that woman (meaning the lawful wife of said plaintiff), is living in sin, and I will call their names every Sunday until they come before the altar and give public satisfaction." "These parties will be coming to me by and by with their bastards for me to christen."

And the plaintiff says that on or about the 30th day of August, A. D. 1874, the defendant, in said church, and in the presence of the congregation there assembled, publicly, falsely, and maliciously accused the plaintiff by words spoken of the plaintiff, substantially as follows: "I have heard that a couple have gone and got married out of the parish, and if they do not come and see me before next Sunday, I will call their names from the altar. I thought the scandal of a year ago was enough to learn them a lesson; they will run to neighboring priests with a lie in their mouths, or like Garland's son and Fanning (meaning by Fanning this plaintiff), who went to a sweep of the town down at the square, who are unlawfully married and living in sin, and they cannot approach the rails of this altar until they have given public satisfaction."

The answer of the defendant is as follows:

And now comes the defendant and for answer says that he denies each and every allegation in the plaintiff's writ and declaration contained.

And the defendant further says that if he spoke the words as alleged by the plaintiff in his declaration to have been spoken by the defendant of the plaintiff that at the times said words were so spoken by the defendant, he was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and at the times aforesaid held the office of parish priest of said Chelsea; that plaintiff and his wife were members of said parish and of said church at said times, and worshiped at said times in the church building belonging to said parish in said Chelsea, and that the defendant at said times was officiating and acting in his capacity and office as pastor and parish priest of said church and parish, and the members thereof, and that said words were spoken by him, the defendant, in his capacity and by virtue of his authority as pastor, parish priest, and spiritual director of the plaintiff; that the defendant had a full spiritual and ecclesiastical authority over said plaintiff and his wife at said times to disapprove, condemn, and censure privately and publicly the plaintiff and his wife for any violation of the teachings, doctrines, laws, rules, and discipline of said Church, and had the full ecclesiastical and spiritual guidance, care, direction, and teaching of said plaintiff and his wife; that said words alleged in the plaintiff's declaration to have been spoken by the defendant, if they were spoken by him, were in information, evidence, and belief on the defendant's part that the plaintiff and his wife had violated the doctrines, laws, rules, teachings, and usages of the Roman Catholic Church by being married outside of said Church, and by some person other than a regularly ordained priest of said Church in gross violation of its doctines, laws, rules, usages, and teachings, and to the great scandal and injury of the members of said parish and church, and to the great detriment of the plaintiff and his wife as the defendant believes, and is bound by the obligations of his office to teach as said pastor and priest, and as the plaintiff and his wife, as members of said church at the time of said marriage and ever since, well knew, and that at the time of their said marraige and for a long time previously, and ever since, they have claimed to be members of said church and parish, and to be subject to the doctrines, teachings, rules, usages, and discipline of said Church, and subjected themselves to the same. And the defendant further says that none of said words were spoken by him with malice or with the design or intention of injuring, defaming, or slandering the plaintiff or his wife, but with the intention solely of discharging a duty appertaining to his office as priest and pastor aforesaid.

RHODE ISLAND STATE GOVERNMENT.

Providence, R. I., May 25.—The General Assembly, in Grand Committee to-day, elected Henry Lippett Governor, and Henry T. Sisson Lieutenant-Governor. The officers were sworn in, and the election completed.

A Bath in the Dead Sea.

Mr. C. A. Kingsbury writes as follows in *Forest and Stream* of a bath in the Dead Sea:

"Reaching at last this most remarkable of all the seas and lakes on our globe, we prepared to take a bath—and such a bath I can hardly expect ever to take again. I had previously bathed in numerous seas, lakes, and rivers, but never did I enjoy such a bath as this. The specific gravity of the water is such, from its holding in solution so large a proportion of salts (26¼ per cent) that one floats upon its surface like a cork. At the time there was only a gentle ripple upon the sea, and being a good swimmer I at once struck out into deep water. I soon found that I could not only swim and float with wonderful ease, but that I could actually walk in the water, sinking only to the armpits. Discovering this fact, I made for the shore, and taking Dr. C., one of our party, who could not swim, by the hand, led him into the sea where the water was many fathoms deep. At first he was quite reluctant to follow me, but he soon gained confidence on finding there was no danger of sinking, and he enjoyed the novel bath as much as if he had been an expert swimmer. Should the bather allow the water to get into his eyes or mouth he would suffer considerable abatement in his enjoyment, on account of its extremely salt, bitter, and irritating nature. No fish can live in this sea; but various kinds of ducks abound here at certain seasons of the year. The water was as clear as ordinary sea-water, its temperature was agreeable, and it has an oily feeling, and altogether its action on the surface of the body was such as to develop those pleasurable sensations pertaining to the sense of touch, accompanied by the most delightful exhilaration. Of all the baths in the world, give me a bath in the Dead Sea."

To Excel in Improvement

is the leading element of this country, and no other article of labor-saving machinery has equaled in this respect the sewing-machine in rapid strides of improvement. Among them the Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine may be counted the leading one in this connection. Everything has been added to it that constant experimenting and science could suggest, and it is offered to the public to-day without an equal for family use. Light, rapid, beautiful, durable, and perfect, the Wilson holds the leading place among the best sewing-machines in use. Salesroom 197 State street. This Company want a few more good agents.

Our Boys' and Children's Department

is abundantly stocked with the choicest styles of seasonable garments, and salesmen are instructed to show the same polite attention to all, whether a person merely wishes to examine our goods or buy.

School and dress suits for boys can always be found on our tables at prices to suit every purse. Children's kilt suits in sizes from 2 to 4 years, are always kept on hand, and range in price from $2 to $15. We extend a special invitation to parents to examine the inducements we offer. A. J. Nutting, The C. O. D. Clothier.

Collars.

The postmaster who said that the man who used a postal-card a second time was "the meanest man alive," had not met the man who wanted to wash a paper collar. Both these and others should buy Elmwood collars, which will keep clean a week or so without washing. Try them.

Burdett Organs.

Not content with the world-wide reputation of the organs bearing his name, Mr. Burdett has still further improved it by the recent introduction of several valuable inventions, which largely increase its capacity and improve its quality of tone. For sale by Lyon & Healy, 162 State street.

The Ladies All "Go Wild" Over It.

We allude to the perfection of Cook & McLain's French dry process of cleaning ladies' wearing apparel. No ripping or removing of trimming, and inexpensive. 80 Dearborn street, and 98 and 261 West Madison.

Beautiful Lips

should disclose, when parted, rows of spotless ivory set in cushions of ruby red. Sozodont alone will keep the ivory unsullied, the setting ruddy, and the breath pure.

Pianos and Organs.

One hundred pianos and organs to rent, also second-hand pianos for sale at great bargains, to make room for new stock. W. W. Kimball, State and Adams streets.

Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon,

229 and 231 State street, manufacture all kinds of mattresses, pillows, ticks, sheets, spreads, etc., and you can always rely upon best goods and lowest prices.

Glen Flora.

If you want a cool, refreshing drink, one that will preserve and restore your health, ask your druggist for Glen Flora Mineral Water.

Chickering Pianos

contain all latest improvements. Over 46,000 persons have testified to their superiority. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

Glen Flora.

It is boldly claimed that Glen Flora is the best mineral water in the world.

Spring Lake "Magnetic" Water,

by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

Barometers in the Boots

is a name often applied to corns and bunions. Your best way to cure them is with Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. One application will give immediate relief. 54

BIRTHS.

MURPHY—May 22, 1875, at 381 South Halsted-st., Mrs. C. E. Murphy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FISHER—MARQUIS—At Aurora, Ill., at the residence of C. B. Colwell, Esq., May 25, by the Rev. Thomas Galt, George F. Fisher, of Chicago, and Miss Mary M. Marquis, of Aurora.

ANNONI—GURNEE—In Geneva, Switzerland, May 5, by the Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, Joseph F. Annoni and Carrie L., daughter of D. Gurnee, Esq.

DEATHS.

KERR—May 25, at 103 Twenty-ninth-st., James Kerr. Funeral notice hereafter.

SMITH—May 25, of croup, Sereno Ferris, only son of Abner and Ada Smith, aged 4 years and 8 months. Funeral at 2 o'clock Thursday, 27th inst., at residence, 189 Thirty-ninth-st.

GLASSON—After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Ann S., wife of H. W. Glasson, Esq., in the 57th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son-in-law, Mr. D. E. Ordway, are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, at 2 p. m., from 739 West Monroe-st.

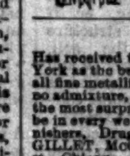
☞ Cambridge and Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

BRADBURY—May 24, of pleurisy, Maria M. Trask, only child of Edgar H. and Susan T. Bradbury, aged 1 year and 18 days.

FARRELL—Of consumption, corner of Polk and Sholto-sts., Thomas Farrell, aged 52 years.

Funeral to-day by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited. Mr. Farrell was an old resident, and was connected at one time in the sewerage business with Deputy Superintendent Hickey.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

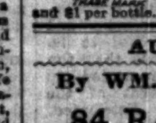


Centaur Liniments

allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

Electro Silicon

Has received the award of the American Institute of New York as the best article known for cleaning and polishing all fine metallic surfaces. It is pure infusoria, contains no admixture, will not scratch or corrode, and produces the most surprising polish with but little labor. It should be in every well regulated house. Sold by House Furnishers, Druggists, Jewelers and Grocers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.



A Sore Throat of

the worst form resisted every remedy until I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia, which cured me. SIMEON CONLIF, 18 Second-st., Albany, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth-av., New York. Only 50c. and $1 per bottle.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

84 RANDOLPH-ST.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 27, at 10 o'clock,

WE SHALL SELL THE

Entire Stock of a Retail FURNITURE DEALER,

Consisting of New and Second-hand Furniture, Cook Stoves, Heating Stoves, and in fact everything for housekeeping. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILKINS, BRUSH & CO.,

Auctioneers, 196 and 197 East Randolph-st., near Fifth-av.

Furniture at Auction.

THIS DAY, at 10 a. m., Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Chairs, Tables, Carpets. Also, a lot of Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture. Sale Positive. WILKINS, BRUSH & CO.

FURNITURE.

P. & J. CASEY,

41 & 43 FIFTH-AV.,

Keep on hand the largest assortment in the city of New and Second-Hand Goods. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office Desks, Counters, Shelving, Show-Cases, Refrigerators, Ale-Boxes, Office Railing, and Gas-Fixtures bought and sold.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

108 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

The Oldest Auction Firm IN THE NORTHWEST.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 26, at 9:30 o'clk,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
PLATED WARE,
W. GRANITE, YELLOW, and GLASSWARE,

AT OUR SALESROOMS, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE FURNITURE

OF THE

St. Charles Hotel,

Nos. 15 & 17 Clark-st.,

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Morning, May 26, at 10 o'clock.

The PARLOR FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor Sets, French Plate Mirrors, Piano-forte, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, etc.

The CHAMBER FURNITURE, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Wire Springs, Carpets, Mirrors, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, etc.

The DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, French Mirror, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Crockery, Glass.

KITCHEN—All the Fixtures, Cooking Range, Broilers, Heaters, Cooking Utensils, etc.

BAR-ROOM AND OFFICE FIXTURES — Mirrors, Safe, Counter, Glassware, etc., etc.

The GAS FIXTURES throughout the house.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 27, at 9:30 o'clock,

DRY GOODS,

REGULAR MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, large invoice of Cassimeres, 10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Victoria Lawns, Damask Napkins and Towels, Table Damask, German Linen Hdkfs., Ladies' Embossed Collars and Cuffs, Lace Collars, Printed Skirts, Lace Shawls,

STRAW GOODS.

Invoice Trunks, all styles and sizes. Fine assortment of

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

The stock is composed of fresh and seasonable goods, received direct from Eastern consignors.

At our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE,

SATURDAY, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M.,

At their Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Etc., Etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

Our Boot and Shoe Auction Sale

Of Wednesday, May 26, at 9½ a. m.,

Will be another of those with a

Large and Varied Assortment of Prime Goods,

THAT MUST BE SOLD.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On THURSDAY, May 27, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

We shall Close Out Several Consignments to Pay Advances. Come for Bargains.

Parlor Suits of every grade, Marble and Wood Top Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood Top Tables, French and German Plate Mirrors, Rockers in Rep and Hair Cloth, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Gas Fixtures, Carpets, two elegant and fine-toned Pianos, 100 doz. Wood-seat Chairs.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY,

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, White Goods, Dress Goods, Piece Goods, Furnishing Goods, Window Shades, Linens, Hats and Caps, Straw Goods, Clothing, &c.

Also, Regular Sale at 11 o'clock of a full line of desirable patterns in Ingrain and Cottage Carpets.

Thursday, May 27, at 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

SALE AT

887 INDIANA-AV.,

Wednesday Morning, May 26, at 10 o'clock.

Rich and Elegant Furniture,

Entire contents of first-class residence,

No. 887 Indiana-av.

Splendid Brussels Carpets throughout the house, Parlor Furniture, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Hair Mattresses, Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Ware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Table and Bed Linen. Everything for housekeeping. Sale peremptory.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Our Regular Weekly Auction Sale.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Friday Morning, May 28, at 9:30 o'clock.

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Office Furniture.

A full line new misfit and good second-hand Carpets.

Housekeeping goods in great variety, Mattresses, Bedding, etc.

Two Full Cabinet Grover & Baker Sewing Machines.

A full stock Plated Ware, China, Crockery, and Glassware, Teas, Segars, and General Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

S. DINGEE & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 80 and 82 East Randolph-st.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments.

CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS, ATTENTION.

HOUSEKEEPERS, SAVE 40 PER CENT.

Regular Weekly Auction Sale,

THIS DAY (Wednesday), May 26, 10 o'clk.

Unusually attractive line of New and Second-hand

Household Furniture,

Including the entire contents of COL. G. BOWMAN'S Suburban Residence.

Also, 90 Rolls Brussels Carpet.

A large and desirable variety of

Misfit and Used Carpets.

Also, an elegant assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and

OFFICE FURNITURE,

To be peremptorily sold without reserve to pay advances and charges.

Also, EXECUTOR'S SALE of 50 boxes Soaps, Silver and Glassware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fancy Articles, and General Merchandise.

By L. ROCKWELL,

Auctioneer, 77 and 79 South Dearborn-st.

Will Sell at Auction,

On Wednesday Morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

NEW AND ELEGANT

PARLOR & CHAMBER SETS,

Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Commodes, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Whatnots, Extension Tables, Show-cases, Soda Fountains, and Office Furniture. Also a large line of Genteel Furniture and Housekeeping Goods, contents of a fine private residence.

L. ROCKWELL.

HOLTSLANDER, RANDALL & DANIELS, Bankrupts.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY,

Together with large stock of DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, MOLDINGS, STAIR WORK, etc., etc., comprising the entire equipment and stock of one of the largest factories in the West.

Also, 40,000 feet SASH and DOOR LUMBER, HORSES, WAGONS, TRUCKS, SAFE, OFFICE FURNITURE, etc., etc., at

89 FULTON-ST., CHICAGO.

All to be sold, without reserve, by order of Bankrupt Court. Terms—$200 and less, Cash; over $200, 4 months time on approved security. Sale to commence THURSDAY, June 3, 1875, at 10 a. m. J. K. RUSSELL, 89 Fulton-st., Provisional Assignee.

By M. THOMAS & SONS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE "WARWICK FURNACE," situated partly in Chester, Lancaster, and Berks Counties, Pa., 9 miles southwest of Pottstown, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, belonging to the estate of David Potts, Jr., and Nathaniel Potts, deceased, on Tuesday, June 8, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, Philadelphia, Penn., will be sold, comprising iron and copper ore land, 5,000 acres, limestone quarries, iron ore, 15 stone dwellings, barns, furnace, timber land, etc., etc. For terms and full description, address

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

27 East Washington-st.

REGULAR SALE OF 500 LOTS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY MORNING, May 27, at 9½ o'clock.